4296

THE Present State OF THE UNIVERSE,

Or an Account of

I. The Riſe, Births, Names, Matches, Children and near Allies of all the preſent Chief Princes of the World.

II. Their Coats of Arms, Motto's, Devices, Liveries, Religions and Languages.

III. The Names of their Chief Towns, with ſome Computation of the Houſes and Inhabitants: Their Chief Seats of Pleaſure, and other Remarkable things in their Dominions.

IV. Their Revenues, Power, and Strength.

V. Their reſpective *Styles* and *Titles*, or *Appellations*.

VI. And an Account of the COMMONWEALTHS, relating to the ſame Heads.

To this Fourth Edition continu'd and enlarg'd, with ſeveral *Effigies* wanting in the former Impreſſion; as alſo the various Bearings of their ſeveral Ships at Sea; are added their ſeveral Territories, which are diſtant from them in other Parts of the World.

LONDON: Printed by *Benj. Motte*, and are to be Sold by *John Nutt*, near *Stationers-Hall*, 1704.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

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TO THE READER.

AS to the Account here given concerning the Chief Princes of the World, and the ſeveral Heads relating to them, I well know, that ſeveral years ſince a ſmall Book was printed in 12o. relating to the firſt Head of mine, viz. The Births and Names of the Chief European Princes. I know alſo, that, a few years ſince, a Book was ſet forth, in Latin, by a German Writer, giving a Genealogical Account of the Chief Princes of Europe, which Book was tranſlated into Engliſh, and publiſh'd alſo about the ſame time. But it cannot be ſaid that I tranſcribe from theſe; for it's well known to many

Gentlemen in London, *that the year before Mr.* Gadbury *ſet forth the Births of ſome* European *Princes, in his* Almanack, *I had a Collection of them ready for the Preſs. Indeed, as for what Princes have been born ſince that time, I have now and then made uſe of theſe Books, though their Births are alſo to be found in our* Gazettes. *And as to the Riſe of the* European *Princes, I have generally follow'd the ſaid* German *Author, though I only briefly intimate the Riſe and Deſcent of each Prince in his direct Line, and do not deduce an entire Genealogical Series of them, according to the ſeveral Branches of their Families, as he has done. As to the* Blazon *of the Princes Coats of Arms, and ſome other Particulars in the Work, I have chiefly follow'd two* French *Writers in them,* viz Maneſſon Mallet, *in his* Geographie Univerſelle, *and* Gideon Pontier, *in his* Cabinet des Grands. *As to the Greatneſs and Populoſity of Cities, I have chief-*

ly

ly us'd Sir William Petty's *Account of them, and some things I have taken from Dr.* Brown's Account of his Travels, *relating to them. And as for other Matters, I have us'd several Authors, according as things have occur'd to me in my Reading, and inserted what I have otherwise received by Information.*

It may not be unnecessary for the Reader to know, that what is aforewritten was the Preface *of the Author of the* first *Edition of this Book in* 4to. *and that in the* second *Edition, which was in* 12o. *beside the Continuation of the respective Stories, and many necessary Corrections and Additions here and there, the several* Titles *or* Styles *of the Potentates and Republicks were annex'd; having been communicated from an Authentic MS. by a learned Professor of Heraldry, of our own Country.*

This

To the Reader.

The third *Edition was farther accompliſh'd with the* Effigies *of all the Crown'd Heads of* Europe, *taken either from* Mezzo-Tinto *Prints drawn in their ſeveral Countries, or from Copper-Plates allow'd on all hands to be true: And with the various* Enſigns *or* Colours *born at Sea by the Subjects of the moſt conſiderable Princes or Commonwealths in the World.*

This fourth *Edition is improv'd yet farther, with an Account of the ſeveral Dominions of each Kingdom or Republick which are far diſtant from them in other Parts of the World; and ſeveral Copper-Plates that were not in the former Edition.*

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THE

THE Present STATE OF THE UNIVERSE, &c.

The House of Austria.

THE Illustrious House of *Austria*, having the largest extent of Dominions among the *European* Princes, I have thought fit to begin with that. This *House* owes its Original to the Earls of *Habsburg*; whom a late Writer derives from the Counts of *Mount Aventine*, of the ancient *Perlonian* Family; which was formerly of the greatest Repute and Authority of any in *Rome*; and had its Seat on *Mount Aventine*. *Albertus Dives Anicius Perlonius*, a Person descended of the said Family, was driven out of *Rome*, Ann. 1144. by the *Arnaldistick* Hereticks, together with his Brother *Rudolph*, in defence of the *Roman* See. Whereupon he travelled into *Switzerland*, and there married the Daughter of *Wernerus*, last Earl of *Habsburg*, of the ancient *Perlonian* Race.

This *Albertus Dives Anicius*, was Great Grandfather to *Rudolph* the fourth Earl of *Habsburg*, the first *German* Emperor of the *Ancient Perleonean* Family.

This *Rudolph* the first, was the Common Father of the *Austrian* Family, born *May* 1. 1218. He was elected Emperor, *Ann.* 1273. by the unanimous consent of the Princes of the Empire, and crowned the same year at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and at a Diet held at *Ausburg*, Ann. 1282, he had *Austria* settled on his eldest Son *Albert* (who was first Duke of *Austria* and *Schwaben* on *Rudolph*, his youngest Son. *Philip* the First, descended from *Albert*, was born *Ann.* 1478, and *Ann.* 1496. he married the Princess *Joanna*, eldest Daughter and Heiress to his *Catholick* Majesty, *Ferdinand* of *Spain*; in whose right he immediately became possest of the Kingdoms of *Castile* and *Arragon*.

He had for his Sons *Charles* the Fifth, and *Ferdinand* the First; betwixt which two Princes, there was a division made of the Provinces, when the House of *Austria* became likewise divided into the *Spanish* and *German* Lines.

The Spanish *Line.*

I. THE Author of the *Spanish* Line was *Charles* the Fifth, born at *Ghent* in *Flanders*, Ann. 1500. At fourteen years of Age, he had the Government of the *Netherlands* given him. At sixteen he was crowned King of *Spain*. At nineteen elected Emperor, and Crowned the year following at *Aix-la-Chapelle*. He annexed the Duchy of *Milain* to his *House* for ever. He concluded a Peace with the *Protestants* at *Passa-*

CHARLES III. KING OF SPAIN.

Ann. 1552. and three years after he abdicated his Government, leaving the Empire to his Brother *Ferdinand*, and the Kingdom of *Spain*, with the *Low Countries*, and its other Dependencies to his Son *Philip*, Great Grandfather to the late King of *Spain*, *Charles* the Second, who was born, *Nov.* 6. 1661, and on the 21. of *December* following was Chriſtned *Carolus-Joachimus-Joſephus-Antonius-Leonardus*. He ſucceeded in the Kingdom at the death of his Father, *Philip* the Fourth, who died *Sept.* 17. 1665; and in the year 1673, being entred on the fifteenth year of his Age, he took on him the Government of his Eſtates; whereas during his Minority, the Supream Government was under the Regency of the Queen his Mother, named *Mary-Anne*, Daughter of the Emperor *Ferdinand* the Fourth, who was born *Oct.* 12. 1631, and married to *Philip* the fourth, King of *Spain*, Nov. 7. 1649, ſince dead.

The late King, *Aug.* 31. Ann. 1679, eſpouſed the Princeſs *Mary Louiſe* of *Orleans*, eldeſt Daughter to *Philip*, Duke of *Orleans*, by the Princeſs *Henrietta Maria*, youngeſt Daughter to our late King *Charles* the Firſt. The Prince of *Conde* eſpouſed her in the Chappel of the Houſe of *Fontainbleau*, in the name of the King of *Spain*; and the Marriage was conſummated, *Nov.* 19. of the ſaid year 1679, near *Burgos*, in *Old Caſtile*. She was born *March* 7. 1662. And this Queen dying without iſſue, *Ann.* 1689, he the ſame year married *Maria-Anna*, Daughter of *Philip William*, Duke of *Newburg*, and Elector *Palatine*, the preſent Queen-Dowager, born *Oct.* 28. 1667. by whom he had no iſſue.

II. For *Arms*, he bears Quarterly: the firſt Quarter Counter-Quartered: in the firſt and fourth

Gules, a Castle tripple tower'd *Or*, each with three Battlements, border'd *Azure*, *Purfled Sable*, for *Castile*. In the second and third *Argent*, a Lion *Gules*, crowned, langued and armed *Or*, for *Leon*. In the second great Quarter, *Or*, four great Pallets *Gules*, for *Arragon*. Party *Or*, four Pallets also *Gules*, betwixt two *Flanches Argent*, charg'd with as many Eagles *Sable*, membred, becked and crowned *Azure*, for *Arragon* and *Sicily*. These two great Quarters grafted in *Base*, *Argent*, a Pomegranate *Vert*, stalked and leav'd of the same, open and seeded *Gules*, for *Granada*. On the whole *Argent*, five Escutcheons *Azure*, placed cross-wise, each charg'd with five *Besants Argent*, placed in *Saltier*, for *Portugal*. The Shield bordered *Gules*, with seven Towers *Or*, three in *Chief*, two in *Fesse*, and two toward the *Base*, for *Algarve*. In the third great Quarter, *Gules*, a *Fesse Argent*, for *Austria*, Count and supported by Ancient *Burgundy*, which is bendy of six pieces *Or* and *Azure*, bordered *Gules*. In the fourth great Quarter, *Azure semé*, of Flower-de-Luces *Or*, with a border *Compone Argent* and *Gules*, for Modern *Burgundy*. *Coupé Or*, supported *Sable*, a Lion *Or*, for *Brabant*. These two great Quarters charged with an Escutcheon *Or*, and a Lion *Sable*, arm'd and langued *Gules* for *Flanders*. Party *Or*, an Eagle *Sable*, for *Antwerp*, the Capital City of the *Holy Empire*.

For *Creſt*, a Crown trefoil'd *Or*, rais'd with eight Diadems, or Semicircles terminating in a *Mond Or*, which is the Creſt of *Spain*. The Collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece encompasses the Shield, and on the sides of it stand the two Pillars of *Hercules*, *viz.* on each side one, with this *Motto*, *Plus ultra*.

The

The foresaid *Order* was refus'd by *Lewis* the Eleventh, King of *France*, as having been founded by a Duke, who was Vassal to the Crown of *France*, viz. *Philip*, surnamed, *the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, who Instituted it at *Bruges*, Ann. 1429. It may be worth notice that the Arms of *Castile* and *Leon* are the first, which have been born Quartered.

The Ordinary *Device* of some of the Kings of *Spain*, has been this, *Omnes contra nos, & nos contra Omnes.*

The *Title* of the *Most Catholick King*, was given by Pope *Alexander* the Sixth to *Ferdinand* the Fifth, and his Successors, for having rooted out of *Spain* the *Moors* and *Saracens*.

You may also note, that the eldest Sons of the Kings of *Spain*, are called Princes of the *Asturias*; as those of the *German* Emperors, Arch-Dukes of *Austria*. Those of the Kings of *England*, Princes of *Wales*. Those of the Kings of *Portugal*, Princes of *Algarves*. Those of the Dukes of *Savoy*, Princes of *Piedmont*, &c.

The King of *Spain*'s *Livery* is of a *Yellow colour*. His Majesty professes the *Roman* Religion, and uses the *Spanish* Language.

III. *Madrid*, situate in *New Castile*, having been the place of Residence of the Kings of *Spain*, since the time of *Philip* the Second, is become, from a Village, to be the most populous Town of all *Spain*. The Houses are built of Brick, and the greatest part four Stories high, all having Iron Balconies. All the upper Rooms in the Town belong to the King, who is allowed for them. There are in it several Publick Edifices very beautiful; among others, the famous Square for the *Bull Feast*. This Town is about the bigness of *Bristol*, and is kept very nastily,

the Filth and Excrements lying in the Streets; tho' on this account excusable, because the Inhabitants, who drink Well-Water there, are fearful to sink necessary Conveniencies, lest the Waters should be tainted thereby.

About seven Miles North from *Madrid*, is seated the *Escurial*, or Monastery of S. *Lawrence*, built by King *Philip* the Second. It is a Structure so splendid, magnificent and sumptuous, that some think no Building in times past, or at present comparable to it. The Front towards the West, is adorned with three stately Gates, the middlemost whereof, leads into a most magnificent Temple, and a Monastery, in which are one hundred and fifty Monks of the *Order* of S. *Hierom*, and a College. That on the right hand opens into divers Offices, belonging to the *Monastery*. That on the left, into Schools and Out-houses belonging to the College. At the four Corners, there are four *Turrets* of excellent Workmanship, and for height, Majestical. Towards the North is the *King's Palace*. On the South parts, divers beautiful and sumptuous Galleries; and on the East part, sundry Walks and Gardens, very pleasing and delightful. It contains in all, thirty seven Courts and Cloisters, eleven thousand Windows, eight hundred Pillars, and is indeed a most noble Structure. There are in it, seven Communities, seven Priors, and a Grand Prior. The Revenue is above thirty thousand Crowns *per annum*; and there is a Library in it, containing about eighteen thousand Books, and among them a great many *Arabick* Manuscripts.

Toledo is the Capital City of *New Castile*, being situate near the midst of *Spain*, on the River *Tagus*. It's about four Miles in compass, and is well fortified and beautified with a good number of stately Edifices

Edifices; and by reaſon of its ſituation in the midſt of *Spain*, it's well inhabited both by Nobility, Merchants and Scholars, beſides ſuch Soldiers and their Officers who are continually Garriſoned it it. It's alſo honoured with the *See* of an *Archbiſhop*, who is the *Metropolitan* of *Spain*, and Preſident for the moſt part, of the *Inquiſition*, having a Revenue of three hundred thouſand Crowns *per annum*, and ſeventeen other Towns under his Juriſdiction, both in Spirituals and Temporals.

Granada is the Capital City of the Kingdom call'd by that name, whoſe whole Circuit is ſaid to be ſeven Miles; it having contain'd in the time of the *Moors* two hundred thouſand Souls, and where the Houſes of the beſt ſort are, for the moſt part, built of Free-ſtone, with delicate and artificial Maſonry, ſhewing their Magnificence.

Sevil, the Capital City of *Andaluſia*, in the Kingdom of *Corduba*, is look'd upon by ſome to be the faireſt City of all *Spain*. It is in compaſs ſix Miles, divided into two parts by the River *Batis*, on which it's ſeated; but joined together by a ſtrong and beautiful Bridge; the whole environed with beautiful Walls, and adorned with many magnificent and ſtately Buildings; as Palaces, Churches and Monaſteries. It has a flouriſhing Univerſity, adorned with a good Library, furniſhed by *Diego* the Son of *Chriſtopher Columbus*, the firſt Founder of it, with twelve thouſand Volumes in ſeveral Languages, gathered together with extraordinary Care and Charge, and endowed with a fair Revenue, for the Maintenance and Enlargement of it. It's alſo a Town particularly famous for Traffick, here being the publick *Emporeum* of *Spain* for Wines, Oyls, and Commodities brought from the *Indies*, and o-

ther Forein Parts. So much concerning the Towns of the greatest note in *Spain*.

The King of *Spain* has likewise in *Italy* the City of *Milan*, being the fairest and biggest City of all *Lombardy*, containing seven Miles in compass, and two hundred thousand People. It's seated betwixt the Rivers *Ticinus* and *Addua*, which run hard by it to the great Conveniency of the Inhabitants both for having things brought to them at cheap Rates, and for vending and dispersing thei Manufactures, which are of great esteem in most parts of the World. It flourishes in all Riches, and in the Beauty of its Edifices, both publick and private; but three especially commended for their Magnificence; the Castle, the Hospital, and the Cathedral. It's fortified with Walls, Ramparts, and deep Trenches, and the Castle in it is so strong, that it's judg'd impregnable. The Trade is so great, that private Shops there, equal publick Store-houses of other places, and the People are so rich, that the Wife of every Mechanick goes in her Silks and Taffaties.

The King of *Spain* has also in *Italy* the City of *Naples*, which is the Capital of that Kingdom, and contains seven Miles in compass. It's honored with the Seat of a *Viceroy*, and the continual Resort, if not constant Residence of most of the great Men of the Realm; which makes the private Buildings to be very graceful, and the publick stately; and it had increased much more in Buildings, if the King had not forbidden it by his special Edict; and this partly at the perswasion of his Noblemen, who fear'd, that if there were not such a Restraint, their Vassals would forsake the Country to inhabit here, so to enjoy the Privileges and Exemptions of the Royal City; but principally upon Jealousie, and point of State, the better to prevent all Revolts and Mutinies,

Mutinies, which in moſt populous Cities are of greateſt danger. In the Account of *Maſaniello's* Rebellion at *Naples*, Ann. 1647, publiſhed by the Lord *Alexander Giraffi*, we find that in *Naples*, at that time, were above ſix hundred thouſand Souls: for he there ſays, that *Maſaniello*, on the fourth Day of his Rebellion, had one hundred and fifty thouſand Men bearing Arms under him, beſides Boys and Women. Now allowing as many Women in the City as Men, it makes three hundred thouſand, and allowing all under ſixteen Years of Age in the City to equal in number the Men and Women, it makes ſix hundred thouſand, not counting decrepid Perſons, which make a ſixth Part of Mankind, nor all thoſe Perſons who adhering to the *Viceroy*, never followed *Maſaniello*. Scarce any Country of *Europe* may be preferred before the Kingdom of *Naples* for its Beauty, and excellency of its Soil, and its great plenty of generous Wines, Fruits and Corn, or what may afford Delight and Pleaſure.

I may add in the laſt place, that beſides *Bruſſels* in the *Low-Countries*, a well peopled Town, four Miles in compaſs; and *Ghent*, the greateſt City of all the *Netherlands*, the Birth-place of *Charles* the fifth, who finding the Inhabitants inclined to Sedition, built there the firſt Cittadel which was built in *Europe*: the King of *Spain* has two conſiderable Towns in *America*. In the Southern Diviſion of it, *Lima* was of later years the chief Town (but ſince ruined by an Earthquake) though formerly *Cuſco* was the chief Town, this being the ancient Seat-Royal of the *Ingas*, or *Peruvian* Emperors, (the Word *Inga* ſignifying an Emperor, as *Capa Inga*, by which Name they ſometimes called them, *the only Emperor*) who, the more to beautify this City com-

manded every one of the Nobility to build here a Palace for their continual Abode. The Emperor's Palace, now defaced, was seated on a lofty Mountain, and built of such huge and massy Stones, that the *Spaniards* thought it rather to have been the Work of Devils than of Men. The spacious *Market-place* there, has been always esteemed as the greatest and most regular found in any Town of *America*: its Figure is square, and at his Angles, it gives opening to four great Roads, tending in a streight Line towards the four principal parts of the World, and to the most considerable Provinces of the Empire of *Peru*, made by the *Ingas*, of a vast length and breadth, with a most incredible Charge and Pains, for the use of their Subjects. To say a little of the Rise of the *Peruvian* Monarchs, Dr. *Heylin* tells us, that the *Peruvians* were generally governed by the Chief of their *Tribes*, as in all Countries else, where neither the Arms of Foreigners, nor the Ambition of some few of the Natives, had diminished any thing of those natural Rights; not subject to any one Supream, till the latter times, the *Ingas* of *Peru* growing into their Greatness but a little before their Fall. Their Territory at first was not above five or six Leagues in compass, situate in that part of the Country where *Cusco* now stands. They were oppos'd at the first Encroachments by their Neighbours, and had not prevail'd to their Greatness, had they not used the Policy (however they got it) which has been used by many in these parts of the World, in imitation of the Truth conveyed down to us by *Moses* and the *Prophets* from *Noah* and the *Patriarchs*. For the *Ingas* gave out, that their Family had not only been the *Seminary* from which mankind came, but the Author of that Religion also, which was then in use; particularly

ticularly, that the whole Earth had been deſtroyed by a *Deluge*, except only ſeven Perſons, who had hid themſelves in a Cave, called *Paticambo*, where having liv'd in ſafety till the Fury of the Waters had been aſſwaged, they came abroad at laſt, and repeopled the Country. That *Viracocha* the Creator, and great God of Nature, had appear'd to one of them, and taught him how, and with what *Rites* he would be worſhipped; which *Rites* were afterwards received over all *Peru*: and finally, that the ſame *Viracocha* had appeared lately to the Chief of their Family, aſſuring him, that he would aid him with inviſible Forces againſt all their Enemies. This ſoon gain'd Belief among thoſe *Barbarians*, and drew many to take part with the *Ingas*, whereby they became victorious. This is ſuppoſed to have happened four hundred years before the *Spaniards* put an end to this flouriſhing Kingdom, *Ann.* 1533, within which time, they had brought all the Country, which we now call *Peru*, and many of the adjacent Provinces under their Dominion. The *Ingas* were much reverenced by their Subjects, and ſo faithfully ſerved, that never any of their Subjects were found guilty of Treaſon: nor wanted they good Arts whereby to indear their Subjects, to keep them out of leiſure to foment new Factions. The way of Indearment was by the fair and ſatisfactory diſtribution of the Spoils gotten in the Wars, whether Lands or Goods, all which they divided into three parts, allotting the firſt unto the Service of the Gods; the ſecond for the maintenance of the King, his Court, and Nobles; the third to the relief of the common People. When there was no Cauſe of Wars, they kept the People buſied in Works of Magnificence, as building of Palaces in every one of the conquered Provinces, which ſerved, not only

as

as Forts to assure the Conquest, but were employed as Store-Houses to lay up Provisions to be distributed among the People in times of Dearth. But that which was the Work of greatest Trouble, and chiefest Use, was the Cross-ways that they made all over the Country, the one upon the Mountains, the other on the Plains, extending five hundred Leagues in length; a Work to be preferred before any of *Rome* and *Egypt*, for they were forced to raise the Ground in many places to the height of the Mountains, and to lay the Mountains level with the flattest Plains, to cut through some Rocks, and underprop others that were ruinous, to make even such Ways as were uneasie, and support the Precipices, and in the Plains to vanquish so many Difficulties, as the uncertain Foundation of a sandy Country must needs carry with it. And for the Nobility, the *Inga* did not only command them to reside in *Cusco*, to be assured of their Persons, but caused them to have their Children brought up there, that they might serve as Hostages for their Fathers Loyalty. They ordered also, that all such as repaired to *Cusco*, the imperial City, should be attired according to their own Country Fashion, so to prevent those Leagues and Associations, which otherwise, without any Notice or Observation, might be made amongst them; and many such politick Institutions were by them devis'd.

As for the Names of the *Ingas* of *Peru*, *Manco Capac* descended of the chief of the first seven Families, and was the first who laid the Foundation of this puissant Monarchy. The fourteenth *Inga* of this Race, was *Atabaliba*, who was vanquish'd and taken Prisoner by *Francisco Pizarro*, the *Spanish* Commander at *Caxamalca*, in the Country of *Lima*; where, tho' he gave him for a Ransom of his Life and

and Liberty, a Houſe piled up on all ſides with Gold and Silver, valued (as ſome ſay) at ten Millions of Crowns, yet they ſlew him at laſt; in whoſe place, *Pizarro* ſubſtituted his ſecond Brother, called *Mango-Capac* the Second, who was the fifteenth *Inga*, and who, after many Viciſſitudes of Fortune, was at laſt ſlain in the City of *Cuſco*, and ſo the Kingdom of the *Ingas* began and ended in a Prince of the ſame Name, as it has happened to many Eſtates.

Armorial Enſigns, for the Diſtinction of Perſons, being a thing of common notion among Mankind, have been found, in ſome ſort, from all Antiquity in all Nations, more or leſs; and the *Gentilitial Arms* of the *Ingas* of *Peru*, on their firſt Diſcovery, were found to be, a Field *Argent*, charged with a Rain-bow *proper*, betwixt two Snakes extended, alſo *proper*.

As to the Forces and Revenues of theſe *Ingas*, doubtleſs they were exceeding great; for though (as Dr. *Heylin* ſays) we find no particular Muſters, which they made of their Men, nor what great Armies they drew with them into the Field, yet by their great Succeſſes, and many Victories, we may conclude them to have been Maſters of great Bands of Men, and skilful in the Arts of Conduct; nor can we otherwiſe conjecture at the greatneſs of their yearly Revenues, but by the Greatneſs of their Treaſure, ſo infinite and almoſt incredible, that all the Veſſels of the King's Houſe, his Table and Kitchen were of Gold and Silver. Statues of Giants in the Wardrobe, together with the Reſemblance in proportion and bigneſs of all the Beaſts, Birds, Trees, Plants and Fiſhes, which were found in that Kingdom, of the pureſt Gold: Ropes, Budgets, Troughs, Cheſts, all of Gold and Silver, Billets of Gold piled up

up together, as if they had been Billets of Wood, cut out for the Fire, three Houses full of Pieces of Silver: all which, besides infinite of other Treasures fell into the Hands of a few poor *Spaniards*.

In the Northern Division of *America*, called *Mexicana*, the King of *Spain* has *Mexico*, the chief City of all *America*. It was formerly situate in Lakes and Islands, and built on Piles like *Venice*, every where interlac'd with the pleasant Currents of fresh and salt Waters, and carrying a Face of more Civil Government than any of *America*, though nothing if compared with *Europe*. But the Town being destroyed by *Cortez*, it's now built on firm Land, on the Edge of the Salt Lake, and bordering on a large and spacious Plain. It's in compass six Miles, and contains six thousand Houses of the *Spaniards*, and sixty thousand of *Indians*. The Inhabitants are so very rich, that generally the Merchants, Tradesmen and Artificers, go in great State, and more splendid Equipage, than any People elsewhere of the like Condition. The Inhabitants of that Country were governed by the Chief of their *Tribes* till the year 1322, that *Acamapitzli* was elected the first King; who, with his Successors encroach'd upon their Neighbours, till the year 1502, when *Montezuma* the Second came to be their tenth King, who in the eighteenth year of his Reign was subdued by *Cortez*, and the City was taken, sacked, and burnt by the *Spaniards*, assisted by many Confederates of that Country, *Aug.* 13. 1521, it being in the time of the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth.

The Kings of *Mexico* is said to have worn a *Crown*, resembling that which is now us'd by the Dukes of *Venice*. And the Name of the first

Mexican

Mexican King being *Acamapitzli*, which in the *Mexican* Tongue signifies, *an handful of Reeds* (as *Acosta* writes) they carried in their publick *Ensigns*, in memory of that great Prince, *An Hand grasping many Arrows of Reeds*: and the peculiar Arms of *Mexico* are, a Field *Argent*, charged with an Eagle *Proper*, holding in his right Foot a Bird, the other standing on a Cochinele-Tree, *Proper*; growing out of a Stone.

The *Revenues* of the Kings of *Mexico* are thought to have been almost infinite, raised out of all Commodities, and paid in kind, whether Natural or Artificial only; the King participating of the Fruits of all Mens Labours, and sharing with them in their Wealth, some paying in Cups full of Powder of Gold, of two handfuls apiece, some Diamonds and Beads of Gold; Plates of Gold of three quarters of a yard long, and four Fingers broad, Torquois Stones, Golden Targets, rich Feathers, Pictures, *&c.* not to mention things of inferior Value; all which in such a wealthy and large Estate, must needs afford him a Revenue equal to the greatest Monarchs.

IV. The *Revenues* of the King of *Spain*, which ordinarily arise out of his Estate, are computed to be nine Millions of Crowns yearly, *viz.* four from his Dominions in *Italy*, three from the *West-Indies*, and two from his Kingdoms of *Spain*. He receives besides, yearly, the Revenues of all the *Masterships* of the *great Orders* of his Kingdom, which amount to an hundred and fifty thousand Pounds of yearly Rents, besides the opportunity of preferring Servants of the greatest Merit. Moreover, the Free Gifts and Contributions of his Subjects, and his usualties, and extraordinary ways of raising Monies, supply him with vast Sums: and never-

nevertheless, this King is not counted to be rich in Treasure; his Expences being very great in keeping Forts and Garrisons in many parts of his Estates, and in maintaining Frontier Places, and an *Armada* for conducting his Plate Fleet, *&c.* It's observable that the Kingdom of *Spain*, according to the least Computation, is said to be five hundred Miles in compass more than *France*, and nevertheless, *France* is esteemed to contain near double the Number of Inhabitants, which has been occasion'd by the Extirpation of the *Jews* and *Moors*, and by sending out yearly so many of their Subjects to Forein Plantations, *&c.* they acting here contrary to the *Romans*, who finding nothing more necessary for great and important Enterprizes, than multitudes of Men, employed all their Studies to increase their Numbers by Marriages, Colonies, and such helps, making their conquered Enemies free Denisons of their Commonwealth; by which means, the Number of the *Roman* Citizens became so great, that *Rome* could not be ruined by any Forces but its own.

V. Charles, *By the Grace of God, King of* Castile, Leon, Arragon, *both the* Sicilies *and* Jerusalem, Navarr, Granada, Toledo, Valentia, Galicia, Majorca, Sevil, Sardinia, Corduba, Corsica, Murcia, Jena, *and the* Algarves, *of* Gibraltar, *of the* Canary Islands, *of the* East *and* West-Indies, *of the Isles and firm Land in the Ocean*; *Arch-Duke of* Austria, *Duke of* Burgundy, Brabant *and* Milan. *Count of* Hapsburg, Flanders, Tyrol *and* Barcelona, *Lord of* Biscay *and* Mechlen, *&c.*

This

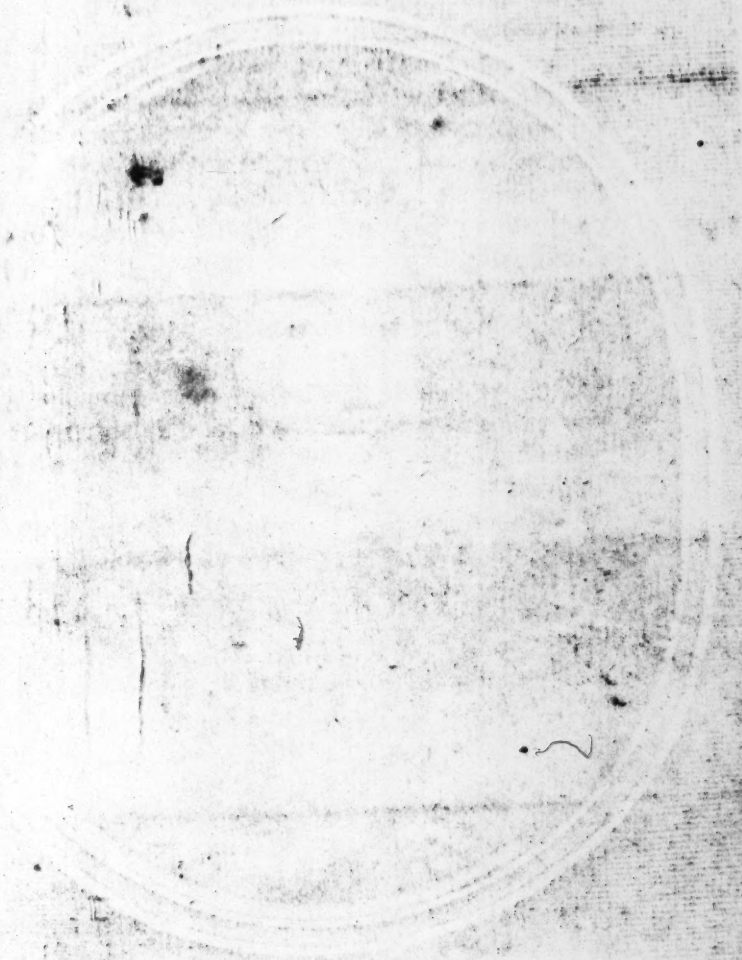
PHILIP D. of Anjou Competitor for the Crown of SPAIN.

This King died on the first of *November*, 1700. *N. S.* after a long Illness, or rather after a diseased Life of almost forty years. In his pretended last Will, he is said to have left the Duke of *Anjou*, second Son to the *Dauphin* of *France*, his Heir and Successor to all his Dominions, who immediately took upon him the Title of *Philip* V. King of *Spain*, &c. and *December* 4. following, set out for *Madrid*, where he arriv'd on *March* 18. and made his publick Entrance with great Splendor, *April* 14. He has since been own'd by several Potentates.

But the Emperor of *Germany* is so far from acknowledging him as such, that, grounding his Claim on several solemn Treaties and Stipulations, and particularly the Renuntiation of 1660, in his *Manifesto* he declares, 'That the Conditions which are agreed on as to any Succession, are always Valid, tho' not confirm'd by Oath; but if Sworn to, the danger of Perjury attends those that shall infringe the same; that the *French* Misapply the Canonical Constitution against that Renuntiation; misinterpret the *Pyrenean* Treaty; put an Affront upon the Pope's Benediction; Trample under Foot Publick Treaties; Cause Children to Transgress the last Wills of their Fathers; and in short, That *France* endeavours by these and all other indirect Methods to aspire to the *Universal Monarchy*; that the *Spaniards* are to be Pitied, who having for so many years Generously Defended their Liberties, are now betray'd by a few of their profligate Nobility, who have been Debauch'd by *French* Gold, to Prostitute their Honours, and Subject that once Glorious Monarchy to Eternal Slavery, by a Surreptitious Will; the Contrivers whereof, ought to

'to be held in the highest Detestation by tho
'Noble Patriots, who were willing, tho' not abl
'to have prevented the same. That it may y
'be hop'd that Gallant Nation will yet resum
'their Ancient Courage, and declare for th
'Emperor, *&c.* The other Princes will provi
'for their own Security. That the Pope wi
'consider what little regard *France* bears
'Oaths, Publick Treaties, or any other Oblig
'tions, and what is like to be the effect ther
'of. And that the Emperor, who is known t
'be a strict Observer of Treaties, Laws an
'Oaths, is under a necessity of taking up Arm
'for maintaining the Succession of the whol
'*Spanish* Monarchy, deriv'd to him from his A
'cestors.

And accordingly, he has put the Justice of h
Cause upon a Trial by God and his Arms.



of Germany.

The German *Line of the Houſe of* AUSTRIA.

I. AS *Charles* the Fifth, Eldeſt Son to *Philip* the Firſt, was Author of the *Spaniſh Line* of the *Houſe of Auſtria*, ſo his Brother *Ferdinand* was Author of the *German Line*. He was born in *Spain*, 1503. Crowned King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* in the Right of his Empreſs *Anne*, Daughter to *Uladiſlaus*, King of *Hungary*, 1527. Elected King of the *Romans*, Anno 1531; and Emperor, 1556; from whom is deſcended

Leopold the Sixth, but firſt Emperor of the Name, and Fourteenth Emperor of *Germany*, who was born, *June* 9. Anno 1640; he was Chriſtned *Leopoldus-Ignatius-Franciſcus-Balthazar-Joſephus-Felicianus*. He was nominated King of *Hungary* at *Presburg*, June 27. 1655; King of *Bohemia* at *Prague*, Aug. 2. 1656: Elected King of the *Romans* at *Francfort* on the *Main*, June 18. 1658, and Crowned Emperor, *July* 22. of the ſame year, in the ſame Town; having been elected on the eleventh, where the three Eccleſiaſtical Electors rendred themſelves, the other ſent their Ambaſſadors; as alſo the *French* King, the King of *Spain*, and others.

He had, for a firſt Wife, *Margarida-Maria-Tereſa* of *Auſtria*, Daughter to *Philip* the Fourth, King of *Spain*, and Siſter to the late Queen of *France*. He eſpouſed her by proxy at *Madrid*

April 12. 1663, and she died *March* 20. 1673. He had by her two Sons and two Daughters, but three of these Children died very young; there remaining only one Daughter living, named *Maria-Antonia-Josepha-Rosatia-Petronilla*, who was born *Jan.* 18. 1669; and married to *Maximilian-Emanuel* Elector of *Bavaria*, Ann. 1685, or 86.

He has had, for a second Wife, *Claudia-Felicita* Arch-Dutchess of *Inspruck*, Daughter to the Arch-Duke *Ferdinand*: whom the Emperor espoused *Oct.* 15. in the same year that his first Empress died, *viz.* Ann. 1673. She had two Daughters by the Emperor, but both short-lived.

For a third Choice, the Emperor married, *Jan.* 6. Ann. 1677. *Maria-Magdalena-Teresa-Eleonora*, Countess Palatine of *Neuburg*, she being the eldest Daughter of *Philip-William* Duke of *Neuburg*, and Elector *Palatine*. She was born, *Jan.* 6. 1655. Crowned Queen of *Hungary*, in the Town of *Oldenburg*, *Dec.* 9. 1681. And the Emperor had the following Issue by her.

1. *Josephus-Jacobus-Ignatius-Joannes-Antonius-Eusebius*, who was born, *July* 16. Old Stile, *Ann.* 1678, and is stil'd Arch-Duke of *Austria*, at whose Birth, the Dutchess of *Neuburg* carried the Empress, her Daughter, a Bed and a Cradle of Silver. He was crown'd King of *Hungary*, Ann. 1688, and chosen King of the *Romans*, Ann. 1689.
2. *Maria-Elizabetha-Alicia-Teresa-Josepha*, born *Dec.* 13. 1680.
3. *Maria-Anna-Josepha-Antonina-Regina*, born *Sept.* 17. 1683.
4. *Maria-Teresa*, born *Aug.* 22. 1684.
5. *Carolus-Franciscus-Josephus-Wenceslaus-Balthasar-Joannes-Antonius-Ignatius*, born *Oct.* 1. 1685.

6. *Maria-*

6. *Maria-Joſepha-Collecta-Antonia*, born *March* 6. Old Stile, 1687.

7. *Anna-Joſepha-Antonina-Magdalena-Gabriela*, born *March* 28. 1689. Old Stile.

The Emperor has but one Siſter living, named *Eleonora-Maria-Joſepha*, born *May* 21. 1653, and, *Ann.* 1670, ſhe was married to *Michael Wiſnowitzki*, the late King of *Poland*, elected upon King *Caſimir*'s Reſignation of that Crown. Since his deceaſe, *Ann.* 1678. ſhe was married to the famous *Charles* Duke of *Lorain*, whom it's conceived, ſhe had married before, if he had been choſen King of *Poland*, as he ſtood for it with *Wiſnowitzki*, upon the Election.

II. For *Armorial Enſigns*, the Emperor bears Quarterly. 1. Barwiſe, *Argent* and *Gules*, of eight pieces, for *Hungary*. 2. *Argent*, a Lion *Gules*, the Tail noued, and paſſed in Saltier, crowned, ſangued and armed, *Or*, for *Bohemia*. 3. *Gules*, a Feſſe *Argent*, for *Auſtria*. Party, and bendwiſe, *Argent* and *Azure*, a Border *Gules*, for ancient *Burgundy*. 4. Quarterly, in the firſt and laſt, *Gules* a Caſtle trippled towered *Or*, purfled *Sable*, for *Caſtile*. In the ſecond and third *Argent*, a Lion *Purple*, for *Leon*. The Shield creſted with an Imperial Crown, cloſed, and raiſed in the ſhape of a Mitre, having betwixt the two Points a Diadem ſurrounded with a Globe and Croſs, *Or*. The Diadem repreſents the Empire, and of the two Points, one denotes *Denmark*, and the other *Bohemia*. This Shield, which is environed with a Collar of the *Order* of the *Golden-Fleece*, is placed on the Breſt of an Imperial Eagle, diſplayed *Sable*, in a Field *Or*, diadem'd, membred and becked, *Gules*; holding a naked Sword in the right Talon, and a Scepter in the left: the two Heads ſignifie (as ſome judge) the Eaſtern and Weſtern

Western Empires. The *Motto* is, *Uno avulso non deficit alter.* This Emperor's peculiar *Device* is, *Pax & salus Europæ.* His *Livery* is of a *Yellow* colour. He professes the *Roman* Religion, and uses the *High-Dutch* Language.

III. *Vienna*, seated on the River *Danubius* in *Austria*, and not much differing from the Latitude of *Paris*, is the Capital City of the Hereditary Countries belonging to the Emperor, which are *Austria* and *Bohemia*, *Hungary* being Elective: and it's the ordinary place of Residence of their Imperial Majesties. It's the strongest Town of the Empire, and one of the fairest. The Ditch of it is large, and very deep; into which also they can let the River, tho' it be commonly kept dry, lest they should incommode their deep Cellars. The whole compass taking in the Suburbs, makes a very large Circuit; but the City itself, which is walled in, may be about three Miles in Circumference; as populous for the bigness of the place, as most great Cities. There are in it *Turks*, *Tartars*, *Italians*, *Grecians*, *Transylvanians*, *Sclavonians*, *Hungarians*, *Croatians*, *Spaniards*, *French*, *Germans*, *Polanders*, &c. all in their proper Habits, a pretty diversified object to behold. There is a Bridge in it, made by the crossing of two Streets at equal Angles, the ground of one Street being as high as the tops of the Houses of the other, so that to continue it, they were forced to build a Bridge, or Arch in the lower Street, to let the upper to pass over it. The City is fairly built of Stone, and well paved: many Houses are of six Stories high, and are somewhat flat Rooft, after the *Italian* manner: each private House has such a store of Cellarage for all occasions, that, as much of the City seems to be underground, as is above it: the Cellars being very deep, sometimes four Cellars, one under another:

ther: they are arch'd, and have two pair of Stairs
lescend into them: some have an open place in
middle of each Roof, to let the Air in and out
n the Street, somewhat after the manner of the
nes. At the entrance over the Gate of the Impe-
Palace are set in Capital Letters, the five Vowels,
E. I. O. U. which by some are interpreted thus,
tria Est Imperare Orbi Universo. The Front
one of the Jesuits Colleges opens into a fair
za, in the middle whereof stands a large, high,
nposite Column of Copper, upon a white Stone,
h four Angels with Escutcheons, and on the top
blessed Virgin; Inscriptions also, in which the
peror dedicates *Austria* unto her Patronage.
ough the Spire of *Landshute* in *Bavaria* be ac-
nted the highest in *Germany*, and that of *Straſs-*
the neatest and fairest, yet that of *Vienna* is the
gest and strongest. It's accounted above four
ndred sixty five Foot high; being about half way
three hundred thirty eight Steps, in a Chamber, or
om of it, there's a Clock, whose Case being made
Wood, was in part burnt down by Lightning,
therefore there is Water always kept in this
ce to extinguish the Fire, if any should again hap-
n, and a Man continually watches in the place
ere the Bells hang. No place abounds more with
usicians than *Vienna*, because the Emperor delights
it, Composing well himself. They are there of
inion, that the number and value of the Books
the Emperor's *Library* yield to none, but ra-
r excel any other Library in *Europe*. There can
rce be a more admirable Collection, than the
nuscripts in part of the first Chamber, of *He-*
w, Syriack, Arabick, Turcick, Armenian, Æthio-
, and *Chinese* Books. The choicest Books in
the

the famous Library of *Buda*, belonging to K *Matthias Corvinus*, Son to *Huniades*, are now in and the Emperor has a right to have two Copie all Books printed in *Germany*.

Prague, situate on the River *Muldow*, is the M tropolis of *Bohemia*, and haply the greatest To of the Empire, it consisting of three Towns, nam the Old, the New, and the Lesser, each having th several Customs, Laws and Magistrates. This C is rather larger than fair, the Streets being in W ter very dirty, and of ill Smell in Summer: Buildings, for the most part of Clay and Tim clapt together without Art, and as little beau It's thought that there are more *Jews* in it, than any other Town of *Europe*, except *Amsterdam*, fo counting near Ten Thousand.

Hamburg, is the chief City of *Holstein*; *Mun* of *Westphalia*; *Enford*, of the Landgraviate of T *ringia*; *Ausburg*, of *Suabia*; *Francfort*, on the O of the New *Marca* of *Brandenburg*; *Visburg*, *Franconia*; *Brunswick*, of the Dutchy of the *Low Saxony*; *Inspruck*, of those that belong to the Co of *Tirolis*; *Bremen*, of its Dutchy.

IV. The *Revenues* of the Empire are esteem by *Botorus*, Seven Millions of Crowns yearly; t the Tribute paid by the *Free*, or Imperial Ci being in number about sixty, amounts only 1500 *l. per Ann.* The Princes also, and *Free Ci* are bound to aid the Emperor in the time of W against the *Turk*, with three thousand five hund eighty five Horse, and sixteen thousand Foo which he may Challenge without troubling t *Diets* for it; but all this is but a small addition his own Estates. The Emperor stiles himself,

V. Leopo

V. Leopold, *by the Grace of God, elected* Roman *Emperor, always* Auguſt, *King of* Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, *&c. Arch-Duke of* Auſtria; *Duke of* Burgundy, Brabant, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Luxenburg, Wirtenberg *and* Tecka, *of the Upper and Lower* Sileſia, *Prince of* Suabia; *Marquis of the Sacred* Roman *Empire, of* Burgau, Moravia, *the Upper and Lower* Alſatia; *Prince and Count of* Habſpurg, Tyrol, Feird, Kyburg, *and* Goritz; *Landgrave of* Alſatia; *Lord of the* Mark *of* Sclavonia, Portnaon, *and* Salins, *&c.*

The Empire contains above Three hundred Principalities and Lordſhips. It's divided into ten Circles, *Auſtria*, *Bavaria*, *Suabia*, *Alſatia*, or the *Upper Rhine*; the *Palatinate*, or the *Lower Rhine*, *Weſtphalia*, *Upper Saxony*, *Lower Saxony*, *Franconia* and *Burgundy*. Two of which Circles, viz. *Alſatia* and *Burgundy*, are now in the Poſſeſſion of the *Auſtrians*.

These *Circles* Compoſe the General *Diets* of the Empire, where all Affairs are determined.

The firſt Body is that of the *Electors*.

The ſecond, is that of the other Princes, whether Secular or Eccleſiaſtical.

The third is, that of the *Free*, *Franc*, or *Imperial Towns*.

Among the many Sovereign Princes of *Germany*, who are Feudatary to the Empire, the principal are the *Electors*, whoſe Authority was firſt eſtabliſh'd by the *Bulla aurea* of *Charles* IV. *Ann.* 1356. and ſeven was their number, till 1648, when an Eighth was added, and *Ann.* 1692. a Ninth, to which, as yet, many Princes of the Empire diſagree. These

have power to chuse by their Suffrages, the E
perors of *Germany*; and their younger Sons t
place in *Germany* of the other Princes. Three
these *Electors* are Church-men, *viz.* The Ar
Bishops of *Mentz*, *Triers* and *Colegn*. Six
Laicks, *viz.* The King of *Bohemia*, the Duke
Bavaria, the Duke of *Saxony*, the Marquess
Brandenburg, the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*,
the Duke of *Brunswick Luneburg*.

The Electorate of Mentz.

I. ANselmus-Franciscus-Fredericus, of *Ingelh*
Arch-Bishop of *Mentz*, Prince and Elec
of the Empire, great Chancellor of *Germany*,
Legate in ordinary to the See of *Rome*, was elec
Nov. 17. 1679, being then forty five years of
Before his Election, he was Arch-Priest of *Me*
and Governour of *Erfort*. He is the seventy
Arch-Bishop of *Mentz*, forty Bishops having p
ceded them.

II. The *Arms* of his Electorship, are a Wh
wich six Spokes *Argent*, in a Field *Gules*, and ove
an Electoral Cap. The Wheel is born in reme
brance of *Willigisus*, the first Elector to this Chur
who being the Son of a Car-man, kept alw
(through humility) a Wheel in his Chamber,
mind him of his Extraction. He professes
Roman Religion, and uses the *High Dutch* L
guage.

III. *Mentz*, seated on the River *Mænus*, or
Maine, and *Aschaffenburg* are the ordinary pl
of his Residence; and he has thirteen Suffrag
His Co-adjutor, or design'd Successor, is *Ludovi*
Anton

tonius, Great Master of the *Teutonic-Order*, Bro-
r to the present Empress.
Gustavus Adolphus, after he took *Mentz*, had there
th him, at one time, six chief Princes of the Em-
e, twelve Ambassadors of Kings, States, Electors
d Princes, besides Dukes and Lords, and the
rtial Men of his own Army. In this City,
nd, Daughter of our King *Henry* the First, was
rried to the Emperor *Henry* the Fourth, and
owned Empress. Here also the Art of Printing
s invented, or perfected at least, and made pra-
cable.

Ann. 745. *Boniface*, an Arch-Bishop of *Mentz*, be-
ving that there was no *Antipodes*, accus'd of He-
e before Pope *Zachary*, whose Legate he was,
ius Bishop of *Saltzburgh*, because he had pub-
'y taught and writ the contrary; and he caus'd
lius to be condemned, alledging that S. *Austin*,
ohn Chrysostom, and others of the Fathers of the
urch never believed it. *Zachary* writ on this
asion, two Letters to *Boniface*, which are inser-
in the general Sum of the Councils. One
cent, in the first Century, is said to have been
first Bishop hereof; the first Arch-Bishop was
face the Apostle of the *Germans* in the time of
rlemagne; and the first Elector was *Willigisus*, as
foresaid.

V. This Arch-Bishoprick brings ordinarily to
Arch-Bishop 6 or 700000 Crowns of annual
t. His Stile is,

I. Anselmus-Franciscus (*lately dead*) *By*
Grace of God, Arch-Bishop of the Holy Church of
ntz; Grand Chancellor of the Sacred Holy Roman
ire through Germany; *and Elector.*

The Electorate of Treves *or* Triers.

I. *John-Hugo d' Orsbec*, Arch-Bishop of *Treves*, Bishop of *Spire*, Prince Elector of the Emp Governor of *Prumb*, and Provost of *Weissenberg*, chosen Arch-Bishop and Elector, *Ann.* 1676. he of course, Great Chancellor of the *Gaules*, and the Kingdom of *Arles*, belonging to the Emp and is the 101. Prelate of *Treves*. The first Bis of *Treves* is said to have been *Eucharius*, one of 72 Disciples; the first Arch-Bishop was *Agricius* nominated by *Helena* the Mother of *Constantine Great*, and the first Elector was *Ludolphus* the *Saxo*

II. He bears for Arms, a Cross *Gules*, in a Fi *Argent*. He professes the *Roman* Religion, and the *High-Dutch* Language.

III. He resides at *Wilich*, though *Treves* be principal City, which is seated in an Air so clo and subject to Rains, that it's called *Cloaca Plan rum*. This City is said to be the most ancient *Europe*, and built one hundred and fifty years fore *Rome*.

IV. It's said that the *Revenue* of this A Bishoprick may amount yearly to 11 or 1200 Livres. His Stile is,

V. John-Hugh, *By the Grace of God, Arch-B of* Treves; *Grand Chancellor of the Sacred Ro Empire over the* Gauls, *and the Kingdom of* Arles, *Elector*; *Bishop of* Spire, *Administrator of* Prumb, *Governor of* Weissenberg.

The Electorate of Cologne.

PRince *Joſephus Clemens* of *Bavaria*, Arch-Biſhop and Elector of *Cologne*, Biſhop of *Ratisbone* and *Freiſing*, Prince and Elector of the Empire, Great Chancellor for the Empire through-*Italy*, and Legate by his place to the See of *Liege*, was born *Dec.* 5. Ann. 1671, and elected Arch-Biſhop and Elector, *July* 14. 1688; being but 17 years of Age, for which want of years, he had a Diſpenſation from Pope *Innocent* XI. He is the 81. Prelate of this See.

II. His Arms are thoſe of the Houſe of *Bavaria*, which I ſhall ſet down beneath. The Arms of the Arch-biſhoprick are, a Croſs *Sable*, in a Field *Argent*. He profeſſes the *Roman* Religion, and uſes the *High-Dutch* Language. We are told, that *Marcellus*, Son to the Widow of *Naim*, Luke 7. 12. was the firſt Biſhop here; *Agilulfus* was the firſt Arch-Biſhop. The riſe of this Electorate is not known.

III. *Bon*, on the *Rhine*, is the ordinary place of Reſidence. *Cologne*, being about five Miles in compaſs, is a conſiderable Town, and the *Germans* ſay, *Qui non vidit Coloniam, non vidit Germaniam.* Its Arms are, three Crowns *Or*, with this Motto, *Colonia fidelis Romanæ Eccleſiæ filia.* When the Arch-Biſhop comes there, he cannot ſtay above three days together, without leave of the Burgo-maſters (this being a Confederate Town) and the number of the Perſons which he brings with him, is limited. This Town is one of the largeſt in *Germany*, and the whole Town is ſo full of Cor-vents, Churches, Church-men and Reliques, that it's

not undeservedly stiled, the *Rome* of *Germa*
The Arch-Bishop's Palace at *Bon*, is said to be o
of the fairest in all *Germany*.

IV. The Revenues of this Arch-Bishoprick
about 6 or 700000 Crowns *per annum*. His Ti
are.

V. **Joseph-Clement**, *By the Grace of God, A*
Bishop of Cologne; *Grand Chancellor of the Sa*
Roman *Empire through* Italy; *Bishop of* Liege,
Elector; *Duke of the Upper and Lower* Bavaria, *a*
of the Upper Palatinate, Westphalia, Angria
Bullion; *Count* Palatine *of the* Rhine; *Landgrav*
Leuchtenberg; *Marques of* Fremont, *&c.*

The Electorate of Bohemia.

THE King of *Bohemia* was anciently the C
of the Secular Electors, and he was C
Cup-bearer to the Emperor, but of late, the Em
rors themselves being also Kings thereof, the O
of Elector by that Name, has been almost disco
nued. The present Emperor *Leopold*, was crow
King of *Bohemia*, Aug. 2. 1656. in the Life of
Father *Ferdinand* III.

The Arms of *Bohemia*, are a Lion rampant
Or, crown'd of the same, in a Field *Gules*.

The chief Cities are *Prague*, described bef
and *Egra*, situate on a River of the same na
about three Miles in compass, but exceeding *Pr*
in Elegance, Pleasantness and Fruitfulness.

The Revenue is computed at about three
lions of Crowns *per annum*.

The Electorate of Bavaria.

HEnricus Leo, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, being proſcribed, and outed of his Territories by the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*: *Otho* Earl of *Wittiesbach* and *Schyre*, was created Duke of *Bavaria* by the ſaid Emperor, *Ann.* 1180, and had both the *Bavarias*, as well Upper, as Lower, granted him for ever.

Otho the Second, Grand-Son to the former, married *Agnes*, ſole Daughter and Heireſs to *Henry the Younger*, Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and by reaſon thereof, obtained of the Emperor *Frederick* II. the Inveſtiture of that *Palatinate*, together with the Electoral Dignity, *Ann.* 1227.

I. From him is deſcended *Maximilianus-Mariae-Emanuel-Cajetanus-Ludovicus-Franciſcus-Ignatius-Antonius-Felix-Nicolaus-Pius*, the preſent Count *Palatine* of the Upper *Palatinate*, Duke of *Bavaria*, born June 11. 1662; he ſucceeded his Father, *May* 16. 1679, and *Ann.* 1685, he married *Anna-Maria-Joſepha*, the only Daughter of *Leopold*, the preſent Emperor, by his firſt Empreſs, *Margarida-Mariana-Thereſa*, Daughter of *Philip* IV. King of *Spain*. The Dutcheſs was born, *Jan.* 18. 1669, and had a Son by the Duke, *May* 1. 1689, but he died the ſame year. And ſince her death, he has married *Louiſe*, Daughter to *John Sobietski*, late King of *Poland*, by whom he has had one Daughter, baptiſed *Nov.* 11. 1696, by the Name of *Mariana-Carolina-Joſepha-Dominica*.

The Duke has (1.) a Brother named *Joſephus-Clementius-Cajetanus-Franciſcus-Antoninus-Gaſper-Melchior-Balthaſar-Joannes-Baptiſta-Nicolaus*, the preſent Elector of *Cologne*, beforementioned.

And (2.) a Siſter, named *Violanta-Beatrix*, born *Jan.* 23. Ann. 1673. and married to *Gaſton*, eldeſt Son and Heir to the preſent Duke of *Tuſcany*, Ann. 1688.

II. His Arms are three Eſcutcheons joyned together, the firſt *Sable*, a Lion crown'd *Or*, which belongs to the *Palatinate*. The ſecond *Fuſilé* in Bend *Argent* and *Azure*, in twenty one pieces, which belongs to *Bavaria*. The third *Gules*, with an Imperial Globe, *Or*, which belongs to the *Electorate*. He profeſſes the *Roman* Religion, and uſes the *High-Dutch* Language.

III. *Saltsburg* was formerly the Capital City of this Country; as preſent it is *Munchen*, ſeated on the River *Iſar*, where the Elector reſides. It's in a very ſweet and delightful Soil, among Ponds and Groves, daintily interlac'd with pretty Rivulets, and embelliſht with many excellent Gardens, that of the Elector being extraordinary.

Norinberg is the faireſt City in the Upper *Palatinate*, and perhaps of all *Germany*; of figure it is Square, environ'd with a tripple Wall of eight Miles in circuit. The Houſes are moſt of Free-ſtone, and ſix or ſeven Stories high; and divers of them painted on the out-ſide, and adorn'd with gilded Balls on the top.

At *Altorff*, near this Town, in the Anatomy School, is the Skeleton of a Bear bigger than a Horſe.

If the *Bavarian* Branch fail, the *Palatinate* Family are to re-enter into the ancient Electorſhip, and the other newly erected is to be aboliſhed.

IV. **Maximilian-Emanuel**, *By the Grace of God Duke of the Upper and Lower* Bavaria, *and of the Upper* Palatinate; *Count* Palatine *of the* Rhine; *Grand Sewer of the Sacred* Roman *Empire, and Elector*; *Landgrave of* Leichtenberg, *&c.*

The Electorate of Saxony.

ALbert III. Elector of *Saxony*, deſcended of the Family of *Anhalt*, coming to an unexpected nd accidental end, being without Iſſue, *Ann.* 1422, *rederick* the *Warlike*, Marquis of *Miſnia* and *Land-ave* of *Thuringia*, Son to *Frederick* the *Strong*, was nveſted in the Electoral Dignity, by the Emperor *igiſmond*, Ann. 1425, from whom is deſcended,

I. *Frederick-Auguſtus*, the preſent Elector, ſe-ond Son of *John-George* III. and younger Brother f *John-George* IV. his next Predeceſſors: choſen ing of *Poland*, June 27. 1697. He was born ay 7. 1670, and married *Chriſtian-Eberhardine* el-eſt Daughter of *Chriſtian-Erneſt* Marggrave of *randenburg Bareit*, Ann. 1693, by whom he has ne Son named alſo,

Frederick-Auguſtus, born *Octob.* 22. 1696. There e about forty Princes of the Houſe of *Saxony* a-ve.

II. His Arms are quarterly. In the firſt, Upper *xony*. In the ſecond, *Thuringia*. In the third, *ſnia*. In the fourth, Lower *Saxony*. Over all the ectorate bears Barwiſe of ſix pieces, *Or* and *Sable*, Bend *Verte*. His Subjects in this Electorate pro-ſs the Proteſtant Religion, according to the Do-rine of *Luther*, and uſe the *High-Dutch* Language.

III. *Dreſden*, ſeated on the ſides of the River lbis, by which it is divided into the Old Town nd the New, join'd into one by a Bridge eight undred paces in length, is the ordinary place of eſidence of this Elector: the Country round a-out it being very rich and pleaſant. When the ſt Stone was laid to build the Walls of this Town,

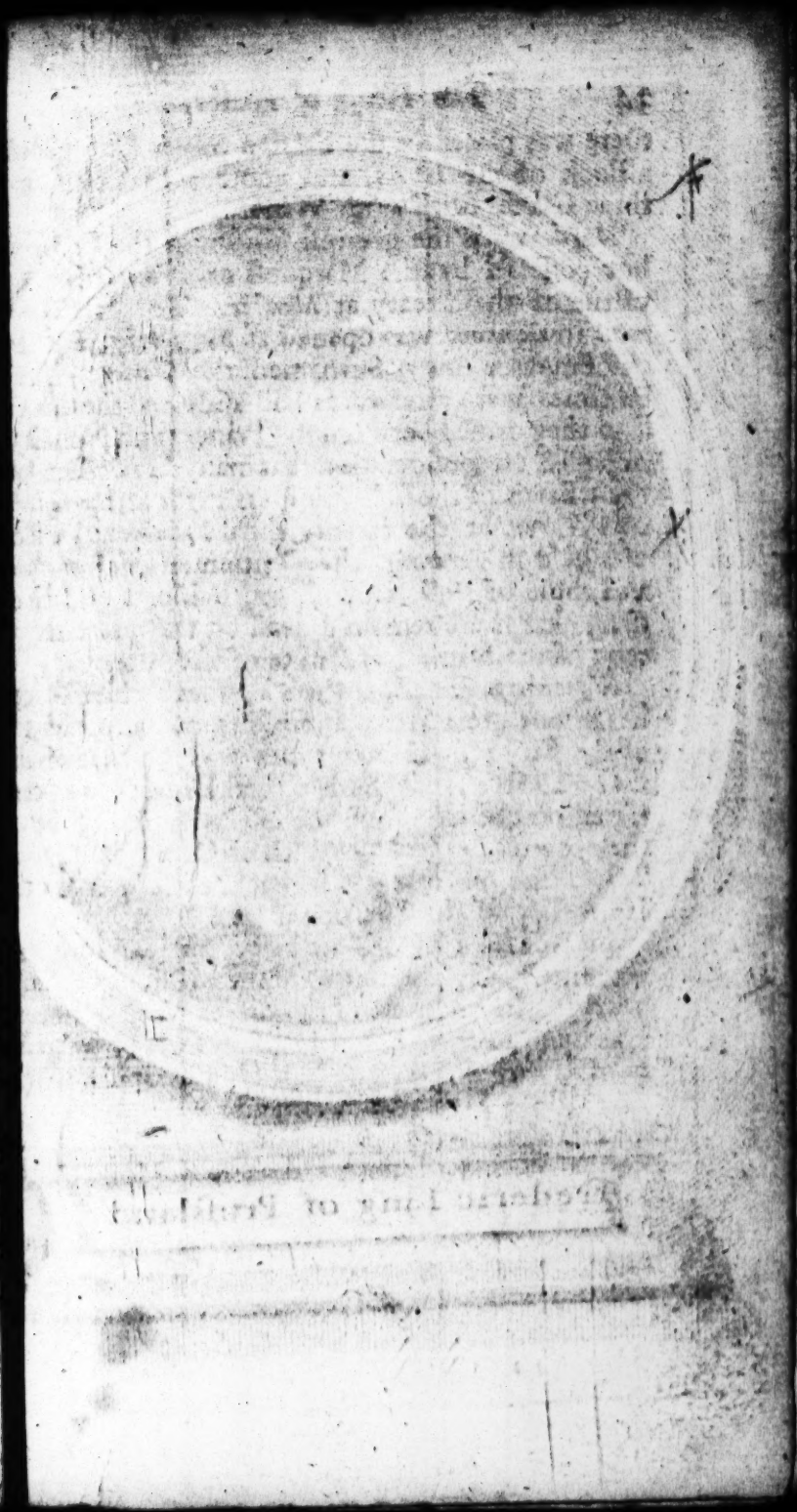
there was placed in the Earth a Silver Cup gilded, a Book of the Laws, and another of Coins, and three Glasses filled with Wine.

Magdeburg is the greatest Town of the Country, but possess'd by the Marquess of *Brandenburg*, by virtue of the Treaty at *Munster*. The first *Turnament* in *Germany* was opened at *Magdeburg*, 635. by the Emperor *Henry*, Surnamed the *Fowler*. These Pastimes were afterwards laid aside on the emulation they caused between the Princes and Nobility; or haply, on consideration that many brave Men lost their Lives in those Encounters: for at *Darmstadt*, *Ann.* 1403, at the twenty third *Turnament* which was held in *Germany*, the Gentlemen of *Franconia* and those of *Hesse*, drew so much Blood of each other, that there remain'd dead on the place seventeen of the former, and nine of the latter.

Wittenberg, seated on the *Elb*, whose chief Beauty lies in one great Street, extending the whole length of the City; in former times was the Seat of the Duke-Elector; till the Electoral Dignity was conferred on the House of *Misnia*; who liking better their own Country, kept their Court at *Dresda*, but so that *Wittenberg* is still acknowledg'd for the Head City of the Electorate.

IV. This Elector's ordinary and extraordinary Revenues, may amount to eight Millions of Livres yearly. It arises out of the Silver Mines, Impost laid upon Beer, the Tenths of all sorts of Increase as of Corn, Wine, *&c.* Salt-Houses and the like. His Stile as Elector of *Saxony*, is

V. Frederick-Augustus, *By the Grace of God Duke of* Saxony, Juliers, Cleves *and* Mons, Angr*and* Westphalia; *Grand Marshal of the Sacr* Roman *Empire, and Elector*; *Landgrave of* Th ring; *Marquess of* Misnia, *and of both* (i. e. U



Frederic King of Prussland

(Upper and Lower) the Lusatia's; Count and Prince of Henneberg, Burggrave of Magdeburg, Count of Marck, Ravensberg and Barby, Lord of Ravenstein, &c.

The Electorate of Brandenburg.

THAT the Family of *Brandenburgh* is descended from the Counts of *Zolern* and *Schwaben* is not to be doubted; but from whence these Counts drew their Extraction, does not so well appear. Their Opinion seems to be best, which gives them the same Original with the *Guelphi*; yet so as not entirely to exclude the *Colonnes*, a Family of an Italian Extraction also. In the Catalogue of these Counts, we find *Conrade* the First, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth Century, and married *Anne* of *Vokburg*, sole Heiress of the last *Burgrave* of *Nurenburg*, whereupon he obtained of the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, to be himself invested in that Burgraviate. From him was descended *Frederick* the Sixth, the first Elector of *Brandenburg*, of the Family of *Zollern*. This *Frederick* was born *Ann.* 1372, and served the Emperor *Sigismond* in his Wars, by whom, in regard of his great merit, he was constituted *Vicar* or *Warden* of the *Marc*, Ann. 1411. Afterwards at a *Diet* held at *Conſtance*, Ann. 1415, he obtained the Electoral Dignity of the said Emperor, with the general consent of the other Electors, together with the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, paying down in consideration thereof, four hundred thousand *Hungarian* Shillings. The Investiture was afterwards solemnly performed in *April* 1417, *&c.* From whom is descended,

I. *Fre-*

I. *Frederick* III. the present Marquis of *Brandenburg*, great Chamberlain of the Empire, and Elector, Duke of *Prussia*, &c. born at Nine of the Clock in the Morning, *July* 1. Ann. 1657, he succeeded his Father, *April* 29. 1688, Old Stile: and on the 23*d*. of *August*, Ann. 1679, he married *Elizabetha-Henrica*, Sister to the present *Landtgrave* of *Hesse*: she died *July* 27. 1683, leaving one only Daughter, nam'd

1. *Louisa-Dorothea-Sophia*, born *Sept.* 19. 1680.

Since the Decease of the Electress, in the following year, *viz.* 1684, *Oct.* 6. he married the Princess *Sophia-Charlotta*, Daughter to *Ernestus-Augustus*, the then Bishop of *Osnaburg*, and Duke of *Brunswick* and *Hanover*. She was born *Octob.* 20. 1688, the Duke has had by her two Sons, but only one living, *viz.*

2. *Frederick-William*, born at two of the Clock in the Afternoon, *Aug.* 4. 1688.

This Elector has four Brothers, and two Sisters living; but his Father's Issue by a second Venter, *viz.*

(1.) *Philip-William*, born in *May*, 1669.

(2.) *Maria-Amalia*, born *Nov.* 16. 1670; and first married, *Ann.* 1687, to *Charles*, eldest Son and Heir apparent to the Duke of *Mecklenburgh-Gustrow*, and after his Decease (which happened *March* 15. 1688,) to *Maurice-William*, Duke of *Saxony*, and Administrator of *Naumburg*, June 26. 1689.

(3.) *Albert-Frederick*, born *Jan.* 14. 1670.

(4.) *Charles-Philip*, born *Dec.* 26. 1672.

(5.) *Elizabeth-Sophia*, born *March* 26. 1674.

(6.) *Charles*, or *Christian-Lewis*, born at four of the Clock in the Afternoon, *May* 14. or 17. 1677.

Now

Note that there are about fourteen Princes of the Houſe of *Brandenburg* alive.

II. The Duke bears divers Quarterings, containing ſeveral Alliances and Principalities, over all *Azure*, a Scepter in Pale, *Or*, which belongs to the Electorſhip: a triple Helm, and a tripple Creſt: he has moreover in his Arms, a Lion, an Eagle crown'd, and a Griffin, the Shield is *compone*, and *contornè*. His Livery is of a blue Colour. He profeſſes the Proteſtant Religion according to the Doctrine of *Calvin*, and uſes the *High-Dutch* Language.

III. *Brandenburg*, ſeated on the River *Havel*, is the Capital City of the Marquiſate, to which it gives the Name. His Electoral Highneſs reſides ordinarily at *Berlin*, *Spandaw* or *Poſtdam*.

Berlin is the greateſt Town of the Marquiſate, being ſeated on the River *Sueuus*; it's as big as *Montpellier* or *Beziers* in *France*.

Magdeburg, belonging to this Elector, was formerly the Metropolitan City of *Germany*; but ſcarce half built again ſince it was ſack'd by *Tilly*, and 36000 Perſons put to the Sword and deſtroy'd.

IV. His ordinary and extraordinary Revenues, are computed to be eleven or twelve, and ſome ſay, fourteen Millions of Livres. His Territories and Forces are the greateſt in *Germany*, next the Emperor's: and his Court is Royal, and the ſecond faireſt. This Prince may go on his own Land from the *Low-Countries*, ſo far as into *Poland* and *Curland*. He ſtiled himſelf, as Elector of *Brandenburg*,

V. Frederick III. *By the Grace of God, Marquis of* Brandenburg; *Grand Chamberlain of the Sacred* Roman *Empire, and Elector*; *Duke of* Pruſſia, Magdeburg, Juliers, Cleves, Mons, Stetin, Pomerania,

Pomerania, Cassubia *and the* Vandals, *as also of* Silesia, *and of* Crossen, *and* Schwibusch; *Burgrave of* Nuremburg; *Prince of* Halberstadt, Minden *and* Camine; *Count of* Hohenzollern, Marck *and* Ravensberg; *Lord of* Ravenstein, Lawenburg *and* Butaw, *&c.*

Leaving the Right or Power of making *Kings* to be wrangled out by the Civilians and Canonists, some of which assert the *Pope* only to be the rightful *King*-maker of Christendom; while others, equally confident, place that Power in the Emperor *alone*: Nor troubling the Reader with any Definition of a King, or the various Acceptations of the Title; 'tis thought fit to observe, that tho' many *Kingships*, or Titles of *Kings*, have been lost or swallow'd up within these 500 years in *Europe*; yet hardly one has been raised anew in that time, till *November* 1700, when *Frederick*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, was by the Emperor declar'd KING of *Prussia*, *Wenden* and *Cassubia*: And he was crown'd with much Magnificence at *Coningsberg*, on *Jan.* 18. next following.

Prussia being a Country possest by *Infidels*, was given to the Knights of the *Teutonick Order*, by the Emperor *Frederick* II. *Ann.* 1215, but with the the constant opposition of the Kings of *Poland*, between whom and the Knights were many bloody Battles: Fortune holding her inconstant Balance so even, that after all, they were sure of nothing, but that they were both Losers. So that wearied at last, and worn out on both sides by continual Wars, *Albert* of *Brandenburg*, then *Great Master*, having for fourteen years together, couragiously maintained the honour of his *Order*; and for the four last years, importun'd in vain the Assistance of the Emperor and Princes of *Germany*: began to think

think of ſome Expedient to compound the buſineſs. Being inclined to *Luther*'s Doctrine, and willing to advance himſelf unto this Eſtate; he ſecretly practiſed with *Sigiſmund* the Firſt, of *Poland*, to end the War to the advantage of both Parties. By whom at laſt it was agreed, that *Albert* ſhould relinquiſh his *Order*, and ſurrender all *Pruſſia* into the hands of the King; that the King poſſeſſing the Weſtern Parts with the Town of *Mariemberg*, and the Sovereignty of *Dankt* and *Melvin*, ſhould inveſt *Albert*, with the Title of Duke of *Pruſſia*, eſtating on him, and the Heirs of his Body, the whole Eaſtern Moiety, containing the Provinces or Dukedoms before ſpecified; and finally, that *Albert* and his Heirs ſhould hold the ſaid Eſtate, as Homagers to the Crown of *Poland*, taking place in all Aſſemblies at the King's Right-hand; whoſe Succeſſors have hitherto enjoied their part of it, with the Title of Dukes of *Pruſſia*.

From this Duke *Albert* in a right Line is deſcended the preſent *Frederick*, King of *Pruſſia*, &c. as aboveſaid. His Government in this Country is unlimited and abſolute. The People generally profeſs the *Lutheran* Religion, allowing Liberty to any other.

This Kingdom contains the Province of *Hockerland*, *Pomeſan*, *Sudavia*, *Bartenia*, *Natangia*, *Sambia*, *Nadravia*, *Schalavonia*, wherein, beſide many other good Towns, are the City of *Coningsberg*, (built by *Offocar* King of *Bohemia*, *Ann.* 1255. adorn'd with an Univerſity founded, *Ann.* 1544.) and the two good Ports of *Memel* and *Pillau*.

The

The Elector Palatine.

THE *Palatine* and *Bavarian* Families are known to have had one Rise, *viz.* from *Otho* Earl of *Wittlesbach* and *Schyre*, (as is said before in *Bavaria*) who was created Duke of *Bavaria* by the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa*, Ann. 1180, and had both the *Bavarias*, as well Upper as Lower, granted him for ever. His Grand-Son *Otho* the Second (as 'tis said before) married *Agnes*, sole Daughter and Heiress to *Henry* the Younger, Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and by reason thereof, obtained of the Emperor *Fredrick* II. the Investiture of that *Palatinate*, together with the Electoral Dignity, *Ann.* 1227; his eldest Son *Lewis the Severe*, born *April* 13. 1229, who left two Sons, *viz.* 1. *Rudolph*, Ann. 1274, who succeeded his Father *Lewis* in the *Palatinate* and Electoral Dignity, and was Author of the *Rudolphine* Line of the *Palaninate* Family. 2. *Lewis*, who was Author of the *Bavarian* Line of the said Family. From the fore-mentioned *Rudolph* is descended.

Joannes-Gulielmus-Josephus, the present Elector *Palatine*, and Duke of *Newburg*, Grand Treasurer of the Empire, who was born at *Dusseldorp*, April 19. 1650; and married at *Newstadt* in *Austria*, *Octob.* 25. New Stile, 1678, the Princess *Maria-Anna-Josepha*, Daughter to the Emperor *Ferdinand* IV. by *Eleanor Gonzaga*, Daughter of *Charles* Duke of *Mantua*, his third Wife. This Electress was born, *Ann.* 1658. She was brought to Bed of a Son, but stilborn, *Ann.* 1683; and *Ann.* 1686, she miscarried a second time, and continuing

uing indiſpoſed, died three years after at *Vienna*, iz. *April* 7. 1689. The Elector ſucceeded his ather, *Ann.* 1690; and his firſt Wife being dead, e married a Daughter of *Coſmo* III. Great Duke of *uſcany*, Ann. 1691.

This Elector has ſix Brothers, and ſix Siſters ving, born in this order.

(1.) *Eleonora-Magdalena-Tereſa*, Empreſs of *Germany*, born *Jan.* 6. 1655.

(2.) *Ludovicus-Antonius*, Great Maſter of the *Teutonick-Order*, born at *Duſſelderp*, July 9. 1660.

(3.) *Carolus-Philippus*, born *Nov.* 4. 1661, and narried at *Berlin*, July 24. 1648, to *Louiſe Charlotta e Ratzeville*, *Lewis*, Marquis of *Brandenburg's* Widow.

(4.) *Alexander-Sigiſmundus*, Dean of *Augburg*, nd Preſident of the Chapter of *Conſtance*, born at *Newburg*, April 16. 1663.

(5.) *Franſciſcus-Ludovicus*, born at *Newburg*, July 2. 1664, and elected Biſhop of *Breſlaw*, Jan. 30. 683.

(6.) *Fredericus-Gulielmus*, born at *Duſſelderp*, July o. 1665.

(7.) *Maria-Sophia-Elizabeth*, born *Aug.* 16. 1666, nd married *Ann.* 1687, to *Peter* King of *Portugal*.

(8.) *Maria-Anna*, born at *Duſſelderp*, Oct. 28. 667, and affianc'd to *Charles* II. King of *Spain*, Aug. 28. 1689.

(9.) *Philippus-Gulielmus-Auguſtus*, born *Nov.* 18. 668.

(10.) *Dorothea-Sophia*, born *July* 12. 1670.

(11.) *Hedewig-Elizabetha-Amalia*, born *July* 18. 673.

(12.) *Le-*

(12.) *Leopoldina-Eleonora-Sophia*, born *May* 27. 1679.

II. The Arms of *Charles* Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, this Elector's Predeceſſor in the Electorate who deceaſed, *May* 16. 1685, were Quarterly. In the firſt and fourth *Sable*, a Lion *Or*, crown'd arm'd, and langued *Gules*. In the ſecond and third Lozengy *Argent* and *Azure*, and of twenty pieces with a Mond *Or*, which belongs to the Electorate. The Elector's Livery is of a [illegible] Colour, and he profeſſes the *Roman* Religion, and uſes the *High Dutch* Language.

III. *Heidelberg* is the Capital Town of the Electorate, ſeated on the River *Neccar*. On the Town House is a Clock with divers motions, and when the Clock ſtrikes, an old Man puts off his Hat, a Cock crows and ſhakes his Wings, Soldiers fight with each other, *&c.* In a great Building there in the Elector *Palatine*'s Palace, joining to the Cellars, the great Veſſel holding two hundred Tuns was famous.

Ann. 1661. (as Dr. *Brown* has obſerved in the Account of his Travels) about an hundred *Engliſh* came up the *Rhine*, and by the permiſſion of the Elector, ſettled themſelves a few Miles from *Heidelberg*, living all together, Men, Women and Children in one Houſe, and having a Community of many things; they are of a peculiar Religion, calling themſelves *Chriſtian-Jews*, and one Mr. *Poole* formerly living in *Norwich*, was their Head. They cut not their Beards, and obſerve many other Ceremonies and Duties, which they either think themſelves obliged to by ſome expreſſions in the *Old Teſtament*, or from ſome new Expoſition of their Teacher.

Manhim

Manheim, ſeated on the Confluence of the *Rhine* and *Neccar*, is the Defence of all the Country; there is in it a very fair Palace, where the Elector *Charles* ordinarily reſided.

IV. The Elector *Charles*, beſides his own Eſtates, inherited five hundred thouſand Livres of yearly Rent, after the Death of the *Palatine* of *Simmeren*, Uncle to *Charles-Lewis* his Father, and formerly his Tutor.

Philip William, Father to the preſent Elector, after the Deceaſe of *Charles* Elector *Palatine*, which happened, *Ann.* 1685, became poſſeſſed of the Electorate, by virtue of the Inſtrument of Peace at *Oſnaburg*; but ſince was thrown out by the *French* King, *Ann.* 1688, and though he had recovered many places in it, *Ann.* 1689, by the Aſſiſtance of the Confederates, yet he continued at *Newburg*; till he was fully re-inſtated by the eight Article of the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, 1697. He is ſtiled,

John-William, *By the Grace of God, Count* Palatine *of the* Rhine; *Grand Treaſurer, and Prince Elector of the Sacred* Roman *Empire*, &c. *Duke of* Bavaria, Juliers *and* Mons; *Count of* Veldentz, Spanheim, Marck, Ravensberg *and* Meurs; *Lord of* Ravenſtein, *&c.*

Of

Of the Family of Brunswick *and* Lunenburg, *from which the Elector of* Hanover *is descended.*

THE Family of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, for its great Antiquity, seems to bear the Bell, in a manner, from all the rest. It ows its original to the ancient *Welfs*, of whom see in *Spencer's* Sylloge Genealogica. *Henry the Lion*, descended from these, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, and Successor to his Father, *Ann.* 1139, may be properly looked upon as the common Father of all the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*; tho' falling into disgrace with the Emperor *Barbarossa*, he was proscribed, and so lost all his Dominions, except the Districts of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*: he married *Maud*, Daughter of *Henry* II. King of *England*, and had by her three Sons and two Daughters. *Otho* their youngest Son, born *Ann.* 1204, (the other Brothers dying without Issue-Male) was created the first Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, by the Emperor *Frederick* II. From him the present Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg* are descended: for *Ernestus* the seventh Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, who died *Ann.* 1546, left, among other Children, two Sons, *Augustus* and *William* of whom the first was Author of the new Line of *Brunswick-Wolfembuttle*, whose Sons *Rudolphus-Augustus*, and *Antonius-Ulricus* now live together in joint Authority: and the other, *viz. William*, being Author of the Line of *Brunswick-Lunenburg-Hanover*, whose Grand-Son *Ernestus-Augustus*, Bishop of *Osnaburg*, is now Duke of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*

enburg *Hanover*. He was born *Nov.* 10. 1629: and *Ann.* 1658, he married the Lady *Sophia*, Daughter to *Frederick* V. Elector *Palatine* and King of *Bohemia*, by his Q. *Elizabeth*, Sister to *Charles* I. K. of *Great Britain*, born *Oct.* 13. 1630. This Duke was declar'd a new Elector of the Empire in the Electoral College at *Ratisbon*, Oct. 7. 1692. He died *Feb.* 3. 1697. His Children were,

I. *Georgius-Ludovicus*, the present Elector, born *May* 28. 1660, and on *Nov.* 21. 1682, he married his Cousin-German *Sophia-Dorothea*, only Daughter of his late Uncle, *George-William*, Duke of *Zell*: she was born *Sept.* 15. 1666. He has Issue by her,

(1.) *Georgius-Augustus*, born *Oct.* 30. 1683.

(2.) *Gulielmus-Ernestus*, born 1685.

II. *Fredericus-Augustus*, born *Oct.* 3. 1661; who died in *Hungary*, 1689.

III. *Maximilianus Gulielmus*, born *Dec.* 14. 1666; he died in the *Morea*.

IV. *Sophia-Charlotta*, born *Oct.* 20. 1668, and married to *Frederick* III. the present Elector of *Brandenburg*, Oct. 6. 1684, by whom she has one Prince alive, named *Fredericus-Gulielmus*, born *Aug.* 4. 1688.

V. *Carolus-Philippus*, born *Oct.* 13. or 23. 1669; he died in *Hungary*, Ann. 1690.

VI. *Christianus*, born *Sept.* 29. 1671.

VII. *Ernestus-Augustus*, born *Sept.* 17. 1674. He stiles himself,

George-Lewis, *By the Grace of God, Duke of* Brunswick *and* Lunenburg; *Grand Standard-Bearer, and Prince Elector of the Sacred* Roman *Empire*, &c.

There are other Princes in *Germany* of the Houses of *Hesse*, *Mecklenburg*, *Wirtenburg*, *Baden*, *Anhalt*, *Saxon-Lawenburg*, &c. but I give an account only of the Electoral Houses; the other, however

ever great or noble, not often coming under the Notice of our Country-men.

The Imperial, or Hans Towns.

I. THE *Free* or *Hans Towns* are to the number of about sixty. They are called *Imperial* because they own Homage to the Emperor. They are called *Hans Towns*, haply, because the Assembly which is held among them, for deliberating together, in the old *German* Language is called, *Hansa*. Their Body has two Voices at the *Diets*.

II. They have for Arms, an Eagle.

III. The Chief *Hans Towns* are *Lubec*, *Cologne*, *Brunswick* and *Dantzick*. The Archives of all the Confederate Towns are *Lubec*, which is the Capital of all the *Hans League*, and has the right of assembling all the others, with the Advice of the five next neighbouring Towns of the Association. There is not a City in the Northern Parts of *Germany*, which can equalize this, for the Beauty and Uniformity of the Houses, which are all built of Brick; the pleasant Gardens, fair Streets, delightful Walks without the Walls, *&c.* The whole is in Compass about six Miles.

LORAIN.

THE Duke of *Lorain* being nearly allied to, and having his dependance on the Emperor, I think it proper for me to speak of him here.

I. A late Writer says, Antiquity gives us not the least reason to doubt, but the Family of *Lorain* had the same Original with those of *Austria*, *Wirtemburg*

mburg and *Baden*: for *Gerhard* of the ancient andgraves of *Alſatia* (the old Family of *Lorain*, eſcended from *Charlemayne* being extinct) was reated Duke of *Lorain*, by the Emperor *Henry* III. nn. 1048, from whom this Duke is deſcended.

The late famous Duke of *Lorain*, *Carolus-Leopoldus-Nicolaus-Sextus*, was born, *April*, 1643, and having en married to the Queen Dowager of *Poland*, as is id before, left the following Children, born at ſpruck, in the Principality of *Tyrolis*.

1. *Leopoldus-Joſephus-Carolus-Agapetus-Hyacinthus*, e preſent Duke born, *Sept.* 11. *Ann.* 1679; mar-ed, *Oct.* 13. 1698, to *Elizabeth-Charlotte Mademoi-lle de Chartres*, by whom he has had one Son, rn *Aug.* 26. 1699, New Stile.

2. *Joſephus-Joannes-Antonius-Ignatius-Feliciſſimus*, rn *Nov.* 24. 1680.

3. *Ferdinandus-Joſephus-Philippus-Romanus-Laurentius*, born *Aug.* 17. 1683.

4. *Joſephus-Innocentius-Emanuel-Felicianus-Conſtantius*, born *Oct.* 20. 1685.

5. *Franciſcus-Antonius-Joſephus-Maria-Ambroſius-olaus*, born *Dec.* 8. 1689. New Stile.

Charles IV. Duke of *Lorain*, the preſent Duke's reat Uncle, was deprived of his Eſtates for ſome ars by the preſent *French* King, and was re-veſted in them, *March* 3. Ann. 1661, after he had molished the Fortifications of *Nancy*, and as a *nch* Writer ſays) this Reſtauration was on Con-tion that the Duke ſhould quit all Leagues, Inte-ences, Aſſociations and Practices with any Prince hatſoever; which having not performed, he was ſpoſſeſt again: and ſince (as the ſame Writer tells) Duke *Charles* quitted to the Moſt Chriſtian ng, the Property and Sovereignty of his Dutchies *Lorain* and *Bar*, which were united to the Crown

of

of *France*, but restor'd by the Treaty of *Ryswick* 1697.

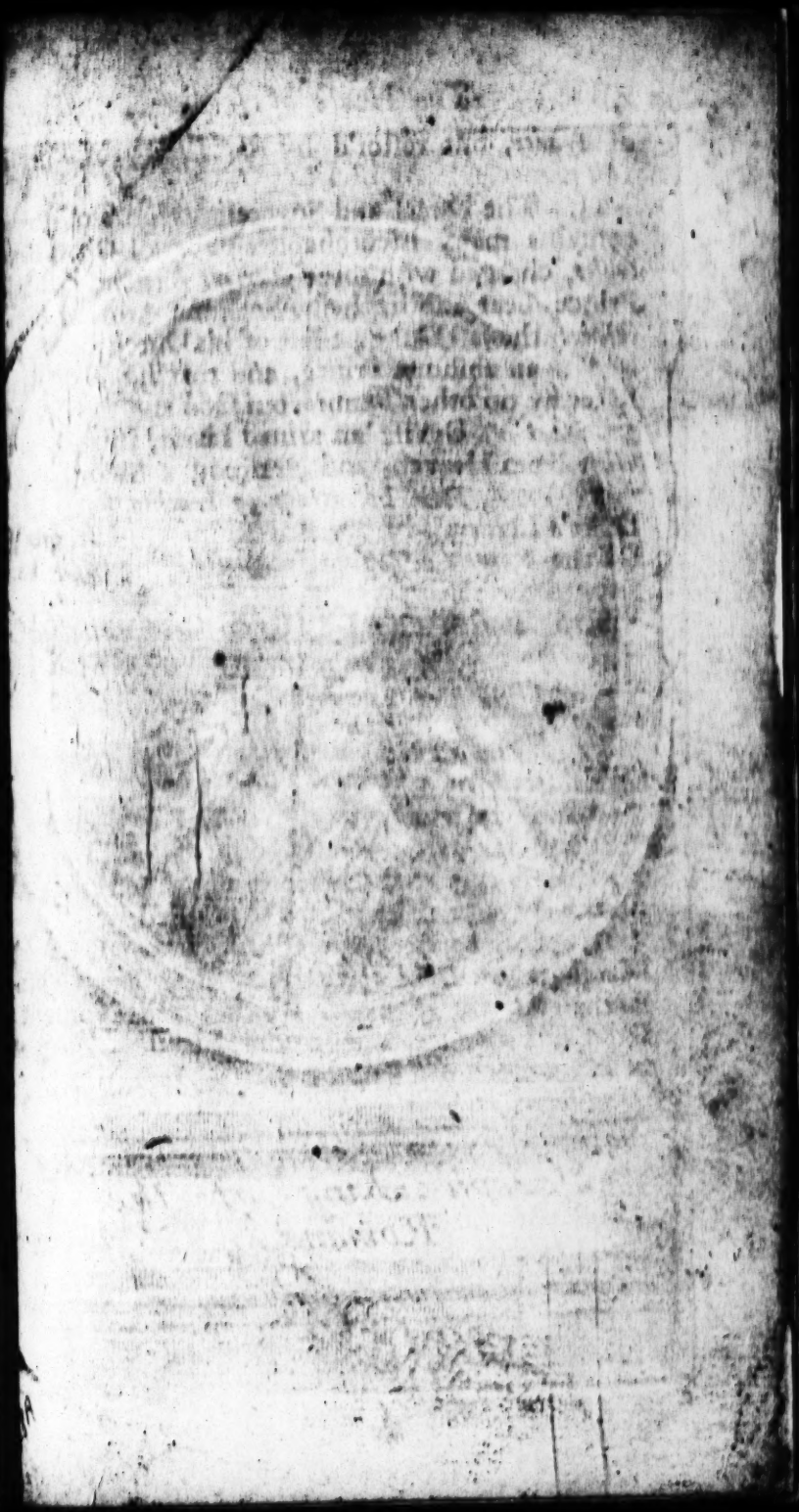
II. The Ducal and Sovereign House of *Lorain* contains many Escutcheons, over all *Or*, a Bend *Gules*, charged with three *Alerions* Argent. The Princes bear also in their Arms, the Arms of *Hierusalem*: the last Duke possest of his Dutchy, to shew he was an absolute Prince, and that he held his States by no other Tenure, but God and the Sword gave for his Device an armed Hand, issuing, as were from Heaven, and grasping a Sword, with this Motto, *Fortis Potentiam in brachio sue.* The Duke's Livery is of a yellow Colour. He professes the *Roman* Religion, and uses the *High-Dutch* Language.

III. The Capital City belonging to the Duke of *Lorain* was *Nancy*; not great, but of a pleasant and commodious situation, well watered by the River *Meurte*.

IV. The Revenues of the last Duke possest of his Estates, are said to have been seven hundred thousand Crowns yearly, whereof two hundred thousand arose from the Customs of Salt, made in the Country, and the other five hundred thousand from the Coronet Lands. He is stiled,

Leopold, *By the Grace of God, Duke of* Lorain Marckgrave; *Duke of* Calabria, Barr *and* Gelderland; *Marquis of* Ponti Mussen *and* Nomeny *Count of* Provence, Vaudemont, Blamont, Zutphen *in* Saarwerden *and* Salm, *&c.*

HUN



Joseph King of the
Romans

HUNGANT.

THE *Hungars* having been govern'd a long time by Captains or Dukes, in the year 000, crown'd *Stephen* the First, their King, whose ucceſſors, though in his Line, were rather elected han hereditary Kings. At laſt it fell into the ands of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and the Crown hereof is now poſſeſt by

Joſephus-Jacobus-Ignatius-Joannes-Antonius-Euſta-ius, eldeſt Son to the preſent Emperor, who was rown'd King thereof, *July* 16. 1688, being then n years old. His Title is as yet unknown to me; ut the uſual Appellation of him, is *His Apoſtolick ajeſty*.

II. *Presburg*, while the *Turks* had *Buda*, was the hief City of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and the mperial Crown was there kept.

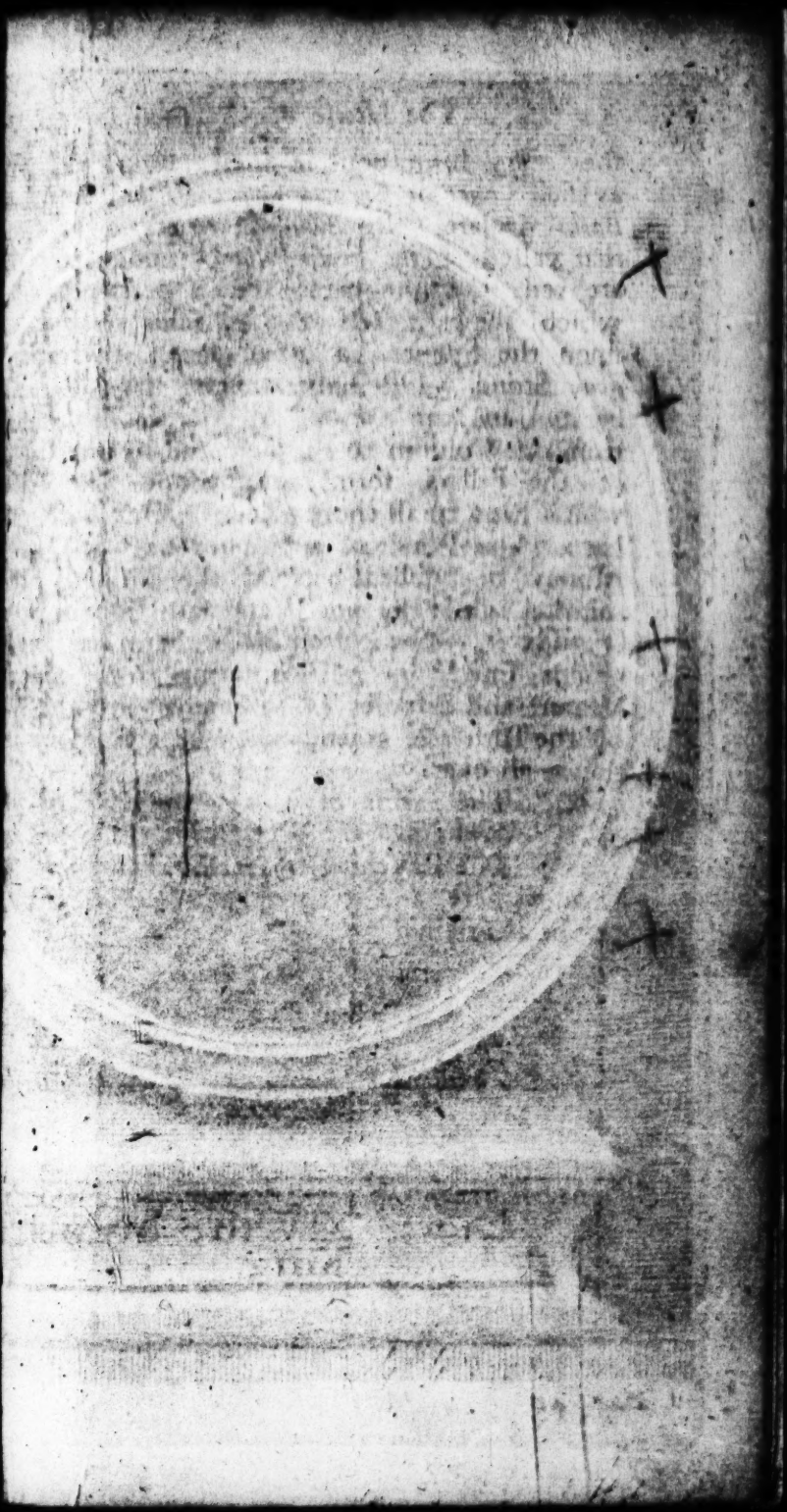
Buda is nobly ſeated on the Banks of the great-ſt River of *Europe*, where it runs in one entire tream, the City riſing up by degrees to the top of ills, affording from moſt Streets of the Town a roſpect of twenty miles or more, on the other de of the *Danube*, as far as Man's Eye can reach, hich, with the view of *Peſth*, and the long Bridge f Boats, and the beautiful fruitful Country about , makes it extremely delightful, and was the oyal Seat of the *Hungarian* Kings and Queens, ill *Solyman* the Magnificent entred it, *Auguſt* 3. 541. The Natural *Baths* of *Buda* are eſteemed he nobleſt of *Europe*, both for their large and hot prings, and for the magnificence of their Build-ngs. The *Turks* bath much, and though little urious in moſt of their private Houſes, yet are

they very sumptuous in their publick Buildin
as their *Chars* or *Caravanſaraes*, *Moſchs*, *Bridges*
Baths declare. In *Buda* there are eight *Bat*
that called *of the green Pillars*, though now th
are red, is impregnated with a petrifying Juic
which shews it self on the sides of the *Ba*
upon the Spouts and other places, and makes
grey Stone. The Exhalation of the *Bath*, rev
berated by the *Cupula*, by the Irons extend
from one Column to another, and by the Capi
of the Pillars, forms long Stones like Icic
which hang to all those places. One Bath the
has a white Water of a sulphurous smell, and
Money be rubbed betwixt the Fingers half
minute, while the hot Water falls from a Spo
it gilds it. The hotrest Bath there has neith
colour, smell, nor taste differing from comm
Water, and dispoſes no sediment, only the sid
of the Bath are green, and have a fungous sub
stance all over.

III. The Arms of this Kingdom, are *Ba*
wise, *Argent* and *Gules* of eight Pieces.

IV. The Revenues, by reason of the late gre
Changes here, and its present unsettled State c
not be ascertain'd.

FRANC



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FRANCE.

HUGH the Great, Duke of *France*, *Burgundy* and *Aquitain*, Marquis of *Orleans*, and Earl of *Paris*, died in the year 956. His eldeſt Son *Capet*, upon the Death of *Lewis the Slothful*, King of *France*, of the Race of *Charlemagn*, by the unanimous Conſent of the Peers of , inaugurated King of that Kingdom, *Ann.* , from whom is deſcended *Lewis* XIV. the pre- King of that Kingdom, born at St. *Germains*, . New Stile, 1638. Of the ſeveral Branches the Line of *Hugh Capet*, he is deſcended in a ſt Line from *Robert*, Count of *Clermont*, and d of *Bourbon*, youngeſt Son of *Lewis* IX. o died of the Plague, at the Siege of *Tunis*, 1270. The Surname of *Bourbon* is derived to preſent *French* King from the ſaid *Robert*: King IV. his Grandfather, being the firſt King of , of the ſaid Surname, who having firſt pro- d himſelf of the *Roman* Religion, whereas be- he had been a Proteſtant, was crown'd King of , Ann. 1594. The preſent King ſucceeded Father, *Ann.* 1642, or 3. *Sept.* 7. 1651, he was ared *Major*; for by a Sanction put forth by *Charles* V. ſurnamed the *Wiſe*, who came to Crown of *France*, Ann. 1364; the eldeſt Sons *France*, were for the future, to be declared of at fourteen years old, and fit to be crown'd, govern: he was crown'd at *Rheims* by the Biſhop of that See, *June* 7. 1654, and *June* 9.

1669, he was married at St. *John de Luz*, to *Ma*
Teresa, Daughter to *Philip* IV. King of *Spain*,
his first Wife, the Princess *Elizabeth*, Daughter
Henry IV. King of *France*. She died *July* 30. 16
by whom the King has only one Son now livi
namely,

Lewis XV. Surnamed *the Hardy*, the pres
Dauphin, born *Nov.* 1. 1661; and *March* 7. 16
was married to the Electoral Princess of *Ba*
Maria Anna Victoria Christina, Daughter to *Fer*
nandus Maria, the late Elector of *Bavaria*.
Contract signed at *Munic*, Dec. 30. 1679.
since died *Ann.* 1690. The *Dauphin* has Issue
her three Sons, *viz.*

1. *Lewis* Duke of *Burgundy*, born at *Versa*
Aug. 6. at twenty minutes past ten of the Clock
the Evening, *Ann.* 1682, married to the Prin
of *Savoy*, Dec. 7. 1697.

2. *Philip* Duke of *Anjou*, born *Nov.* 9. 168

3. *Gaston*, Duke of *Berry*, born *Aug.* 31. 16

Concerning the *Dauphin*, Note that he is so
led, because *Humbert* II Earl of *Dauphine*, defec
of the Blood Royal of *France*, seeing himself d
stute of Issue, made over the Province of *Dau*
Ann. 1358, to *Philip de Valois*, the then King
France, for forty thousand *florins*, and on co
tion, that for the future, the eldest Son of *Fr*
should still be stiled, *The Dauphin*. And *Charl*
above-mentioned, Surnamed *The Wise*, who
to the Crown of *France*, Ann. 1364, was the F
who in his Father's Life-time was stiled, *The D*
phin. If any *French* King have a Brother alive,
is called, *The Monsieur*.

Now, besides the *Dauphin*, the present King
France has several natural Children, *viz.*

Maria-Anna de Bourbon, born *Ann.* 1666, and
arried *Ann.* 1680, to *Lewis de Bourbon*, Prince *de*
nti.

Lewis de Bourbon, Duke of *Vermandois*, born *Ann.*
67, ſupreme Intendant of the Marine. He died
n. 1683.

Theſe two were born him by *Aloiſia-Frances de*
Beaume, la Blanche de la Valier, Ducheſs of *Vau-*
r, and Peereſs of *France*, Daughter of *Laurence*
la Valiere. She is now a *Carmelite Nun*, by the
me of Siſter *Aloiſia de Miſericordiâ*.

Ludovicus-Auguſtus de Bourbon, Duke of *Main*,
n *Ann.* 1670, and made Legitimate three years
er, *viz.* 1673.

Ludovicus-Cæſar de Bourbon, Count of *Vexin*, born
n. 1672. He died 1683.

Aloiſia-Frances de Bourbon, *Mademoiſelle de Nantes*,
n *Ann.* 1673, and married *Ann.* 1685, to *Lewis*
ke of *Bourbon*.

Aloiſia-Maria-Anna, deceaſed *Ann.* 1681.

Ludovicus-Alexander de Bourbon, Count of *Toloufe*,
n *Ann.* 1678. Legitimated *Ann.* 1681: Intend-
nt of the Marine.

Frances-Maria de Bourbon, *Mademoiſelle de Blois*,
n *Ann.* 1681.

Theſe ſix were born him by *Frances-Athanaſia de*
be-Chevart, *Gabriel* Prince *de Mortemart* Daugh-
, and Wife to *Henry-Lewis-Pardallan*, Marqueſs of
nteſpan.

The *French* King had only one Brother, *viz.*
lip, late Duke of *Orleans*, born *Sept.* 1. Ann.
40, who eſpouſed for his firſt Wife, the Princeſs
rietta-Maria, youngeſt Daughter to our late
ng *Charles* I. She was born at *Exeter*, June 16.
44, and died *Ann.* 1670. He had by her four
ildren, *viz.*

1. *Maria-Aloisia*, born *March* 27. 1662, and ma
ried *Nov.* 17. 1679, to *Charles* II. King of Spa
She died without Issue by him, *Ann.* 1689.

(2.) *Philip*, who died an Infant.

(3.) Another Daughter, named

(4.) *Anna-Maria*, born *Aug.* 27. 1669, and A
9. 1684, married to *Victor-Amadeus* II. the prese
Duke of *Savoy*.

The next year after the fore-mentioned Duche
of *Orleans* died, *Ann.* 1671; the Duke marri
Elizabeth-Charlotta, Daughter to *Charles-Lewis*, El
ctor *Palatine*, who was born in *May*, 1652. T
Espousals were celebrated at *Metz*, Nov. 26. of t
aforesaid year, he had Issue by her,

(1.) *Philip*, Duke of *Chartres*, born *Aug.*
1671.

(2.) *Elizabeth-Charlotta*, *Mademoiselle de Chart*
born *Sept.* 13. 1676.

On the 8th. of *June*, 1701, the Duke of *Orl*
was seiz'd with an Apoplexy at S. *Cloud*, and di
the next day about Noon. *Philip* Duke of *Ch*
tres, his only Son, by the Elector *Palatine*'s Dau
ter, succeeds him in all his Honours and
venues.

Princes of the Blood.

BEing to name the Princes of the Blood, I sh
shew withal, how they are descended
ally'd to the King of *France*.

Robert V. Count of *Clermont*, and Lord of *Bour*
youngest Son to King *Lewis* IX. (as mentio
before) was the Person in whom the Line
Hugh Capet is continued in the Crown of *Fra*
Charles, Duke of *Vendôme*, lineally descended fr
hi

im, was born *Ann.* 1489. And left among o-
her Children, two Sons, *viz.* 1. *Anthony*, the
ldeſt, who was Duke of *Vendôme*, and King of
avarre, Great Grandfather to the preſent King of
rance. 2. *Lewis*, Prince of *Conde*, Great Grand-
ther to the preſent Prince of *Conde*, *Henry-Julius*
Bourbon, born *July* 29. 1643, formerly ſtiled
uke d' *Enghien*, and now, ſince his Father's death,
ince of *Conde*. He was married *Dec.* 11. 1667,
the Princeſs *Anne*, Daughter to *Edward* Prince
alatine of the *Rhine*, who was born *July* 23. 1647,
d is ſince deceas'd, but he has by her the fol-
wing Iſſue,

1. *Maria Tereſa*, *Mademoiſelle de Bourbon*, born
666.

2. *Lewis de Bourbon*, Duke d' *Enghien*, born 1668,
d married 1685, to *Aloiſia-Frances*, Natural
aughter to the King of *France*, by *Madam de*
ontеſpan, who was born 1673.

3. *Maria-Anna*, *Mademoiſelle de Montmorency*, born
675.

4. *Anna-Maria-Victoria*, *Mademoiſelle d' Enghien*,
rn 1676.

5. *Aloiſia Benedicta*, *Mademoiſelle de Conde*, born
678.

The Prince of *Conde* had alſo a Brother, *viz.*
rmand, Prince *de Conti*, born 1629; married to
na Maria de Mancini, Cardinal *Mazarine's* Niece,
his Siſter, 1659. Deceas'd 1666, leaving be-
nd him two Sons, *viz.*

1. *Lewis de Bourbon*, Prince of *Conti*, born 1661,
d in 1680, he married *Anna-Maria de Bourbon*,
King's Natural Daughter, by *Madam de la Va-*
e, who was made Legitimate. He died with-
t Iſſue, *Ann.* 1685.

2. *Francis-Lewis de Bourbon*, the now Prince of *Conti*, born 1664, or 8.

Besides these Princes of the Blood, the King had also three Princesses Cousin-Germans; Daughters to his Uncle *Gaston-John-Baptist*, late Duke of *Orleans*.

1. *Anna-Maria* Duchess of *Montpensier*, born *Ann.* 1627.

2. *Margarita-Aloisia*, born *Ann.* 1645, and married *A.* 1661, to *Cosmus* the Third, then Great Duke of *Tuscany*.

3. *Isabella*, born *Ann.* 1649, and married *Ann.* 1667, to *Joseph-Lewis*, Duke of *Guise*. She is now a Widow.

Note, That though this King of *France* be but the twenty sixth King inclusively of the Line of *Hugh Capet*, he is yet the sixty first King of *France*; for there preceded twenty one Kings of the Race of *Merovens*, and thirteen Kings of the Race of *Charlemagne*, before the Line of *Hugh Capet* came in.

II. For Arms, he bears *Azure*, three Flower-de-Luces *Or*, two in Chief, and one in Base; the Escutcheon is environ'd with the Collars of the Orders of St. *Michael*, and the *Holy Ghost*: It has for Crest, an Helmet *Or*, entirely open, thereon a Crown clos'd after the manner of an Imperial Crown, with eight Inarched Rays, topt with a double Flower-de-Luce. The Supporters are two *Angels*, habited as *Levites*; the whole under a Pavilion Royal, *semé* of *Frances*, lined Ermines, with these words. *Ex omnibus floribus elegi mihi Lilium. Lilia neque laborant, neque nent.* Or more commonly, *Mon joye Denys.*

The

These words, *The Lilies do not Spin* (as a late *French* Writer tells us) import, that the *Flower-de-Luces*, which represent the Crown of *France*, never fall to the Distaff, and that the Female Sex cannot inherit, according to the *Salique Law*. The same Custom having prevailed among the *Chaldeans*, *Egyptians*, *Persians*, *Chineses*, *Turks*, *Tartars* and *Parthians*: though the Daughters have sometimes succeeded in *England*, *Spain*, *Scicily*, *Sweden*, &c.

The King of *France* pretending likewise a right to *Navarre*, bears also for that Kingdom, *Gules*, a Carbuncle noued *Or*; which having a resemblance to Chains of Gold, is Blazon'd by some Chains of Gold Interlac'd, parted into Orbs, Pales, Fesses, Counterbands or Saltiers.

The King of *France's Device* is, *Consiliis Armisque Potens*, or also this, *Nec pluribus Impar*.

Note, That the Arms of *France* in the days of *Pharamond*, and his three Successors, were *Gules* three Crowns *Or*. *Clovis* the Great altered them to *Azure*, *semé* of Flower-de-Luces *Or*, and *Charles* VI. who came to the Crown *Ann.* 1380, reduc'd the Lilies, in his Coat of Arms, to three. The King's Livery is blue Colour. He professes the *Roman* Religion, and uses the *French* Language.

III. *Paris* is the Capital City of *France*, which has the pleasant River *Seine* running through the midst of it. I shall speak concerning the extent, and number of the Houses and Inhabitants of this, and other Cities, when I come to speak of *London*; wherefore I shall pass by these things at present.

As for his Chief Seats of Pleasure, the Chief is that Noble Seat at *Versailles*, four Leagues South

of *Paris*, of which there being a full and clear description extant in *English*, as also of the Seat of Monsieur at S. *Cloo*, and of the Treasury of S. *Denis*, I shall say nothing here of them. He has also the Noble Seats of *Fontainbleau*, and S. *Germains*, beside the *Louvre* at *Paris*, celebrated by that famous Distich, written by *Gordon* Lord *Huntly*, a Scottish Nobleman.

Non Orbis Gentem, non Urbem Gens habet ullam,
Urbsve domum, Dominum nec habet ulla parem.

IV. The Revenues of the King of *France* are said to amount to eleven millions of Pounds Sterling; being above the fifth part of the Revenue of that Kingdom; and the *French* aver *France* to contain fifty thousand Parishes.

V. Notwithstanding his vast Wealth, Dominion and Strength, he uses no other Stile than this, Lewis XIV. *By the Grace of God, the most Christian King of* France *and* Navarre. And his usual Appellation is, *His most Christian Majesty.*

ANNE QUEEN
of Great Britain &c.

The Houſe of England.

William, Duke of *Normandy*, Surnam'd *The Conqueror*, under the Pretence that King *Edward the Confeſſor*, his Couſin, who died without Iſſue, *Ann.* 1065, Son of King *Etheldred*, by his Queen *Emma*, had by his laſt Will and Teſtament, tranſm'd the Kingdom to him, made a Deſcent into *England*, Ann. 1067, and having ſlain King *Harold* in Battle, the then uſurping King there, after King *Edward*'s death; was by the unanimous Conſent of the Peerage of *England* crown'd King.

Now, when King *William the Conqueror*'s youngeſt Son, *Henry*, upon the Death of his elder Brother *William* II. who had ſucceeded his Father in the Kingdom, came to the Crown, which was *Ann.* 1087, he married *Matilda* or *Maud*, Daughter of *Malcolm* III. King of *Scotland*, by *Margaret*, the Siſter of *Edgar Atheling*, right Heir of *Edward the Confeſſor*, being deſcended from King *Edmund Ironſide*, half Brother to King *Edward the Confeſſor*, by their common Father, King *Etheldred*, and Grandfather to the above-nam'd *Edgar Atheling* and *Margaret*.

And the ſaid King *Henry* I. had by his Wife *Matilda*, or *Maud*, two Sons and a Daughter, who were loſt away at Sea; beſide one Daughter nam'd *Maud* alſo, the only Legitimate Iſſue that ſurvived him, born *Ann.* 1104. She was married firſt to the Emperor *Henry* IV. who had no Iſſue by her; and after his Death, to *Geoffry-Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*, by whom ſhe had a Son, nam'd *Henry* II.

Now

Plantagenet, Earl of *Anjou*, by whom she had a Son, nam'd *Henry* II.

Now, King *Henry* I. having lost his Sons, seeing this Daughter his only Legitimate Issue, call'd a Parliament *A.* 1133. in which all the Lords of the Land took an Oath to be true to his Daughter *Maud the Empress*, and her Heirs, and acknowledg them as right Inheritors of the Crown.

And though *Stephen*, Earl of *Bologne* and *Montagne*, Son of *Stephen*, Earl of *Blois*, by *Adela* third Daughter of the *Conquerour*, was set up to the Crown, by the working of *Henry* his Brother, Bishop of *Wincheſter*, after the death of King *Henry* against the undoubted right of the said Empress yet at length, seeing his Children dead before him he secur'd the Succession to her Son *Henry* II. who was Crown'd *A.* 1155. And from this *Henry* II. from whom the *Saxon Line* was restored, Descended,

James II. of the Royal House of the *Stuarts* late King of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, &c. who was born Oct. 14. 1633. His Majesty Espous for his first Wife the Lady *Ann*, Daughter to the late *Edward*, Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, &c. She died before he came to the Crown, having brought him Issue, four Sons viz. *Charles* D. of *Cambridge*, *James* D. of the same another *Charles* D. of *Kendal*, and *Edgar* D. of *Cambridge*; and four Daughters, who all died young except two Daughters, of which

The eldest was the Lady *Mary*, born *Apr.* 30. 166 and married to *William Henry*, Prince of *Orange*, *London*, at S. *James's*, *Nov.* 14. 1677. The said Prince being born on the 14. of the same month, N Stile, 1650, and restor'd to his Hereditary Dignity the United Provinces *A.* 1672. She died witho Issue, *Dec.* 26. 1694.

T

The ſecond yet ſurviving is the Lady *Ann*, born *Feb.* 6. 1664. And *July* 28. 1683. was Eſpouſed to *George* Prince of *Denmark*, only Brother to the King of that Kingdom, born *A.* 1653. who had Iſſue by his Princeſs,

1. *William* Duke of *Glouceſter*, born in *July* 1689. but died *Nov.* 1700. and three Children more *viz.* the Lady *Mary*, the Lady *Ann*, and another Princeſs, who died in their Infancy.

His ſaid late Majeſty, *Nov.* 21. 1673. took for his ſecond Wife, the Lady *Mary-Eleanor-Beatrix D' Eſte*, late Queen of *England*, ſtill living, who was born *Sept.* 25. 1658. being youngeſt Siſter to *Franciſco D' Eſte* the preſent Duke of *Modena* and *Reggio*, &c. She was crowned with his Majeſty *Apr.* 23. 1685. His Majeſty had by her two Daughters and a Son, who all died young, before the year 1688. And, as ſome ſay, he has had a Son and a Daughter by her ſince, ſtill living.

His ſaid late Majeſty had natural Iſſue by Madam *Churchil*, two Sons and two Daughters, all living in *France*. The Sons go by the name of *Fitz-James*. The eldeſt Daughter was married to the late Lord *Waldegrave*, by whom he has Iſſue two Sons. The other Daughter is unmarried.

William Henry of *Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orange*, and the ſaid Lady *Mary*, eldeſt Daughter to King *James*, were proclaim'd King and Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, the Executive Power in him, *Feb.* 13. 1689. and of *Scotland*, *April* 11. of the ſame year. His Majeſty had no Iſſue by her. But he dying, *March* 8. 1702. he is ſucceeded by Her preſent Majeſty Queen *ANNE*, whom God defend.

As to the Rise of the *House* of *Nassaw* and *Orange*, as it concerns the late K. *William*, I shall not seek to retrieve its Original; but it's certain it flourisht in the ninth Century, and I shall only take notice, that from *Walram* and *Otto* Sons of *Henry*, surnamed *the Rich*, Earl of *Nassau*, sprang two Capital Lines, *viz.* that of *Idstein*, afterwards call'd *Sarepont* from *Walram*; and that of *Dillenburg*, which now enjoys the Principality, from *Otto*, and therefore we shall confine our selves singly to this.

Now, *John* III. who was the eighth of his Family Lineally descended from the said *Otto* inclusively, had two Sons, *viz. Henry*, and *William the Elder*. *Henry* was born *A.* 1483. and from him the Principality of *Orange* Descended to K. *William*. As for *William the Elder*, Brother to *Henry*, he had a Son call'd *John*, who dwelt in the Castle of *Dillenburg*, and had twenty five Children, of whom I shall note only four, *viz.*, *John*, *George*, *Ernestus-Casimire*, and *John-Lewis*; for from them sprang the several Lines of *Siegen*, *Dillenburg*, *Diezen*, *Hademar*; on each of which the Emperour *Ferdinand* III. in the *Diet* of *Ratisbone*, *March* 3. 1654. conferr'd the honour of having a Voice, and Seat among the Princes of the Empire. As for a farther Genealogical account of these Families, it may be had elsewhere.

The Title of the Prince of *Orange* was, William-Henry, *By the Grace of God, Prince of Orange; Count of* Nassau, Catzenellebogen, [illegible] den, Dietz Buren, Lingen *and* Meurs, *&c. Ma[illegible] of* Tervere *and* Flushing; *Burggrave or Here[illegible] Vicount of* Antwerp *and* Wesel; *Baron of* Br[illegible] Diestheim, Grimberg, Arley and Nozeret; *Lo[illegible] of* Castle Bellin, S. White, Doesburgh, Grave, *and* [illegible]

the County of Cuyck; *Hereditary Marſhal of* Holland; *firſt Nobleman of* Zealand; *Captain-General, and Admiral of the* United Netherlands, *&c.*

To the Royal Family of *England* I muſt add *Donna Catharina, Infanta* of *Portugal*, Queen-Dowager of *England*, born at *Villa Vicoſa* in *Portugal*, Nov. 14. Old Stile, *A.* 1638. and Eſpouſed at *Portſmouth* by his late Majeſty King *Charles* II. in the Month of *May*, A. 1662. She being only Siſter to *Don Pedro* of the *Houſe* of *Braganza*, the preſent King of that Kingdom. She reſides at preſent at *Lisbon* in *Portugal*. Her original Jointure ſettled by King *Charles* was 40000 *l. per Annum*, to which ſome conſiderable Additions have been ſince made.

The Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood Royal of England, *that are not excluded from the Succeſſion of the Crown, by the late Act of Parliament.*

SOphia, Dutcheſs of *Hanover*, who was born in 1630. Daughter to *Frederick* V. Elector Palatine, and King of *Bohemia*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter to King *James* I. married to the Duke of *Hanover*, A. 1658.

Her Children.

1. *George-Lewis*, the preſent Elector of *Hanover*, born *May* 28. 1660. Who *Nov.* 1. 1682. married *Sophia-Dorothea*, only Daughter to the Duke of *Zel*, by whom ſhe has,
   (1.) *George-Auguſtus*, born *Oct.* 30. 1683.
   (2.) *William-Erneſtus*, born *A.* 1685.

2. *Chriſtian*,

2. *Christian-Maximilian*, born *Sept.* 29. 1671.
3. *Ernestus-Augustus*, born *Sept.* 17. 1674.
4. *Sophia-Charlotta*, born *Octob.* 20. 1668. and married to *Frederick* III. Elector of *Brandenburg*, now King of *Prussia*, *Octob.* 18. 1684. by whom he has had two Princes, but only one living, *viz.*
Frederick-William, born *Aug.* 4. 1688.

The other Princes and Princesses that are Roman *Catholicks.*

I. *Anna-Maria*, the present Duchess of *Savoy*, Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans* by *Henrietta-Maria*, youngest Daughter of *Charles* I. born *Aug.* 27. 1669. She has had Issue by him,

1. *Victor-Amadeus*, entitled, Prince of *Piemont*, born 1698
2. *Charles-Emanuel*, Duke of *Aost*, born 1701.
3. *Maria-Adelheid*, or *Adelherd*, married to the Duke of *Burgundy*, born *Dec.* 6. 1685.
4. *Maria-Aloisia*, married to the Duke of *Anjou*, competitor for the Crown of *Spain*, born *Aug.* 30. 1688.

II. *Elizabetha-Charlotta*, the present Duchess of *Orleans*, Daughter to *Charles-Lewis*, Elector *Palatine*.

Her Children.

1. *Philip*, Duke of *Chartres*, born *Aug.* 2. 163[illegible]
2. *Elizabeth-Charlotte*, *Mademoiselle de Chartres*, born *Sept.* 13. 1676.

III. *ANNE*

III. ANN, the preſent Princeſs of *Conde*, Daughter to *Edward*, Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, and Grand-child to the King of *Bohemia*. born *July* 23. 1647.

Her Children.

1. *Maria-Tereſa de Bourbon*, born 1666.
2. *Lewis de Bourbon*, Duke *D' Enghien*, born 1668.
3. *Maria-Anna de Montmorency*, born 1675.
4. *Anna-Maria-Victoria*, *D' Enghien*, born 1676.
5. *Aloiſia-Benedicta de Conde*, born 1678.

IV. TWO Daughters of *Benedicta Henrietta-Philippina*, Dutcheſs of *Hanover*, Daughter to *Edward* Count *Palatine*, and Grand-child to the King of *Bohemia*.

1. *Charlotta-Felicitas*, born *March* 8. 1671.
2. *Wilhelmina-Amalia*, born *Apr.* 26 1673.

The Princes of the *Houſe* of *Naſſau* are to be found in the Genealogies of the Princes of the Empire.

II. The Sovereign *Enſigns Armorial* of the King of *England* are as follow. In the firſt place he bears *Azure*, three Flower de Luces *Or*, for the Regal Arms of *France*, quartered with the Imperial Enſigns of *England*; which are *Gules*, three Lions paſſant Guardant, in Pale, *Or*. In the ſecond Place, within a double Treſſure, Counter-flowered-de-lys, *Or*; a Lion Rampant *Gules*, for the Regal Arms of *Scotland*. In the third place, *Azure*, an *Iriſh* Harp *Or*, ſtringed *Argent*, for the Royal Enſigns of *Ireland*

land. In the fourth place, as in the first ; all with in the *Garter*, the chief Enſign of that moſt ho nourable Order, on which is written this Motto *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe.* Above the ſame a Helmet, anſwering to his Majeſty's Sovereign Juri diction : upon the ſame a rich Mantle of Cloth o Gold, doubled Ermine, adorn'd with an Imperia Crown, and Surmounted for a Creſt by a Lion Paſ ſant Guardant, Crown'd with the Like ; ſuppor by a Lion Gardant *Or*, Crown'd as the former and an Unicorn *Argent*, Gorg'd with a Crown thereto a Chain affixt, paſſing betwixt his foreleg and reflexed over his Back *Or* : both ſtanding on Compartment, plac'd underneath, and in the Tab of the Compart, is his Majeſty's Royal *Motto*, *Di & mon Droit.*

King *William*, as Earl of *Naſſau*, bore Quarter 1. *Azure* a Lion *Or*, armed *Gules*. 2. *Or*, a Lion Le pard, *Gules* armed and crown'd *Azure*. 3. *Gules*, Feſſe *Argent*. 4. *Gules*, two Leopards *Or*, armed a membred as the firſt. As Prince of *Orange*, he bo Quarterly. 1. *Gules*, a Bend *Or*. 2. An Hunter's Ho *Azure*, ſtringed *Gules*. The third as, *&c.* over an Eſcutcheon of Pretence Checquy *Or* and *Azu* More briefly thus, quarterly, *Chalons* and *Auran* under an Eſcutcheon of *Geneva*. His Motto w *Je maintiendray*. His Majeſty's *Livery* was *R* but before his coming to the Crown it was *bl* He profeſſed the Proteſtant Religion according the Church of *England*, and uſed then the *Engl* Language.

Note, That as *Charles* V. who came to the Crow of *France*, *Ann.* 1364. was the firſt, who in h Fathers life time, was ſtiled the *Dauphin*. So *Ed ward* II. Son of *Edward* I. King of *England*, w the firſt Prince of *Wales*, ſo created *Ann.* 1300, grati

ratifie the *Welchmen*: his Father *Edward* I. having ain in Battel *Leoline*, the last of the *Welsh* Princes nd united *Wales* to the Crown of *England*. And erhaps it was in imitation of this that the *Donor* f *Dauphine*, would have the eldest Son of *France* iled the *Dauphin*: The Title of *Prince* of *Wales* the eldest Son of *England* having preceded the ther for many years. The particular Cognizance f a *Prince of Wales* is a Plume of Feathers, with his *Motto*, *Ich Dien*, that is, *I serve*.

III. *London*, seated on the famous navigable Ri- er *Thames*, is the Capital City of *England*, and e undoubted most famous *Emporium*, and (for ught appears,) the greatest and most considerable ity of the Universe. For as to *Pequin*, in *China*, e only City to be brought in competition, which y some is imagined to be greater, we have no ac- ount of it fit to reason upon.

The late ingenious Sir *William Petty*, having itically examined the capaciousness and populosi- of *London*, and its other advantages, and com- red them with the other chief Cities of *Europe*, cording to what accounts could be gotten of em, has accurately made out the following par- culars, *viz.* that there are contained in

ndon	696000 Inhabitants, and	105315 Houses.
ris	488000 ——— ———	23213
msterdam	187000 ——— ———	
nice	[illegible]000 ——— ———	
me	135000 ——— ———	
ublin	60000 ——— ———	6400
istol	48000 ——— ———	5307
uen	66000 [illegible]	gger than *Bristol*.
ons	100000 ——— ———	
elouse	90000 ——— ———	

From

From the foregoing particulars, he makes the following Observations.

1. That the People of *Paris*, *Rome* and *Roan* make but 679000, or 19000 less than the 696000 of *London* alone.

2. That the People of the two *English Emporiums*, *viz. London* and *Bristol*, make 744000, or more than *Paris*, *Amsterdam* and *Rouen*, these being in all but 741000.

3. That the same two *English* Cities seem equivalent to *Paris*, *Rouen*, *Lyons*, *Thoulose*, these making in all but 744000.

4. That the King of *England*'s three Cities, *viz. London*, *Dublin* and *Bristol*, containing 813000 People, exceed *Paris*, *Amsterdam* and *Venice*, containing 809000 People.

5. That of the four great *Emporiums*, *London*, *Amsterdam*, *Venice*, and *Rouen*, *London* alone is near double to the other three, *viz.* above 4 to 4. for the other three make but 387000, *London* 696000.

Sir *William Petty* farther makes out that the People of *London* are as many as those of *Holland* in their twenty eight walled Cities, and Towns, and in their *Dorps* and Villages, or at least above two thirds of the same.

He compares *London* with *Paris* in several particulars; in all which he shews *London* to exceed the other, *viz.*

1. In the goodness of the Hospitals.

2. In the cleanly, and more convenient way of living.

3. In the richness of the People, the number of Servants and greatness of Equipage.

4. In the preference of the River *Thames*, to the River *Seine*, both in pleasantness and navigablene[ss]

he wholesomness of its water; and the Bridge of *London* being the most considerable of all *Europe*.

5. In the Shipping and Foreign Trade, *London* herein incomparably exceeding both *Paris* and *Rouen*: the City of *Bristol* appearing by good estimate of its Trade and Customs, as considerable, as *Rouen*.

6. In the richness of the Lawyers Chambers, those of *London* being worth 140000 *l.* Sterling.

7. In the wholesomness of the Air.

8. In the cheapness, and less stowage of Fuel.

9. In the cheapness of all the most necessary sorts of Food, and the greater variety and plenty of all sorts of Drinks.

10. In the Churches, nothing at *Paris* being so great as S. *Pauls* has been, and is like to be; nor so beautiful as King *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel.

As to the ground upon which *Paris* stands in respect of *London*, he says *Paris* is said to be an Oval of three *English* Miles long, and two Miles and a half broad, the Area whereof contains but five Miles and a half square Miles. Now though *London*, measured from *Lime-house* to the end of *Tuttle-street*, from East to West, is above seven Miles and an half; and from the farthest end of *Black-mans-street* in *Southwark*, to the end of S. *Leonard Shoreditch* is 2500 Geometrical paces, or two Miles and an half, yet he says, upon a *Medium*, *London* is seven Miles long, and one Mile and a quarter broad, which makes an *Area* of near nine square Miles; which proportion of five and an half to nine differs little from that of thirteen to twenty three.

It's worthy of Observation, that before the Restauration of Monarchy in *England*, *A.* 1660, the People of *Paris* were more than those of *London* and *Dublin*, put together: whereas now the People of

London

London are more than thoſe of *Paris*, *Rome* a
Rouen.

The foremention'd Author alſo makes out by
rational computation, that *Rome* in *Nero's* ti
ſeems not to have been above half as big a
London now is; and that now *London* is near
times as great as the preſent *Rome*, wherein
119000 Souls beſides *Jews*, which he computes
6000.

Edinburg, the Metropolis of *Scotland*, is extend
from Eaſt to Weſt, on a riſing ground, a Mile
length, or ſomewhat more; and it's about thr
Miles in compaſs. The Houſes are generally
or ſeven Stories high, and it's greatly peopled
cording to its bigneſs, ſeveral Families living
each Houſe.

Her Majeſty's chief Seats of pleaſure in *Engla*
are *Windſor Caſtle*, and *Hampton Court*.

IV. The *Revenues* ſettled on the late Ki
Charles II. by Parliament, on his Reſtauration we
1200000 *l. per annum*, which ſince has been con
derably augmented, ſo that Her preſent Majeſty h
near two millions *per annum*. And we know th
in caſe of a War, or the like (as at preſent) t
Kings of *England*, with a concurrence of th
Parliaments, are able to raiſe ſums great enou
to deal with any Prince or Potentate whatſoever.

V. Her Style is, **Anne**, *By the Grace of G
Queen of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland, *D
fender of the Faith*. But Her uſual Appellati
is, *Her Britannic Majeſty*.

HOLLAN

HOLLAND.

KING *William* being Great *Stat-Holder* for *Amſterdam*, I have thought fit to ſubjoin an account of *Holland* here.

I. The *Seven Provinces*, which united emſelves at *Utrecht* A. 1579. are generally known the Name of *Holland*: though *Zealand* was the ſt Province which ſet it ſelf at Liberty. The ives which oblig'd theſe Provinces to depart m the Dominion of *Spain*, were,

1. Becauſe *Spaniſh* Garriſons were kept in the *Countries* to the diſcontent of all the States.

2. The Impoſition of the tenth peny on all rchandiſes.

3. The fear of the *Spaniſh Inquiſition*, which en- ed them, it being more Politick than Chriſtian, keeping in awe the Nobles, and great Perſons the Country.

4. The Infraction of their Priviledges.

5. The cruelty of *Ferdinando-Alvarez* of *Toledo*, ke of *Alva*, joyn'd with his haughtineſs, and tempt of Perſons.

6. The endeavours for an alteration of Religion. Now, the Princes of *Oranze*, of the *Houſe* of au, have been the Counſel, Support, and Glory theſe Provinces. As to the late Prince, ſee *land*.

The States *Arms* are, *Or*, a Lion *Gules*, hold- with a Paw a Cutleſs, and with the other a dle of ſeven Arrows, cloſely bound together, by allu-

alluſion to the ſeven Confederate Provinces, wi
this *Motto*. *Concordia res parvæ creſcunt.*

The States *Livery* is of a *red colour*. They p
feſs the Proteſtant Religion, according to the D
ctrine of *Calvin*, and uſe the *Low Dutch* Tongu

III. *Amſterdam* is the moſt conſiderable City
all *Holland*, the Houſes are generally built of Bri
and it's built on Piles like *Venice*. As to w
proportion in bigneſs this City bears to *Lond*
have no exact account; but upon comparing
Bills of Mortality in both, the Burials of the
ter, vaſtly exceed thoſe of the former. For *A.* 1
the Burials of *London* were 23222. and thoſe
Amſterdam 6245. For whence, and the d
rence of Air, it's probable that the People of
don are quadruple to thoſe of *Amſterdam*. Dr. B
having taken a view of this City in his Travels,
fore *London* was rebuilt, gives this handſom acc
of it. *Amſterdam* for Riches, Trade, Shipp
fair Streets, and pleaſant Habitations, ſcarce y
to any other City of the World, its ſeated o
River *Ye*. *A*. 1470. it was wall'd about wi
Brick Wall, to defend it againſt the Citize
Utrecht. The *Arms* of it are three Croſſes
Pale, with an Imperial Crown over all; the
given them by *Maximilian* the Emperour. O
years this City is mightily increaſed; and encor
with a new Wall, and fortified after the mo
way. And the whole Town being in a low m
ground, the Water is let in through all the con
able Streets, and it's all built upon Piles, or
Fir-Trees, driven down perpendicularly ſo clo
gether, that nothing can be forc'd in betwixt
This ſupports the greateſt Buildings, where n
tom is. For the Foundation of one Tow
Steeple alone, there were ramm'd into the g

4 great Trees. The *Town House* is the nobleſt
lding in all theſe Countries: a Pile of Free
ne one hundred and ten paces in Front, larger
n the magnificent Church of S. *Peters* at *Rome*;
eighty one paces deep, or on the ſides. On the
of it ſtands *Atlas*, or *Columbus*, holding a Globe
his Shoulders made of Copper, of about ten
diameter; which is as large, perhaps, as any
be or Ball whatſoever, imploy'd in this Orna-
tal uſe. The Draw-Bridges at *Amſterdam* part
he middle, and a Veſſel, tho under Sail, may
them without the help of any one on ſhore;
the Maſt-Head, or Break-water of the Ship
ing againſt the Bridg, in the middle, opens it.
ar Dr. *Brown*.

arlem, alſo in *Holland*, is a Town of a large ex-
, and the *Hague* is one of the faireſt Villages in
e, it containing above four thouſand Houſes.
's remarkable that the whole compaſs of the
ince of *Holland* is but 180 Miles, no part there-
ing diſtant from the Sea above 3 hours Jour-
and yet it contains 23 wall'd Towns, and
Villages.

om the Steeple of the Town of *Gorchum*, in
rovince, a Man may behold 22 wall'd Towns,
a great number of Villages. And the Town
recht, ſituate within the Province of that name,
miraculouſly ſeated among wall'd Towns, that
n may go from thence in one day to any of 50
d Towns, or Cities, thence equally diſtant, or
y one of 26 Towns to Dinner, and come
to Bed.

he late King *William*'s Palace, at *Honſlaerdike*,
by *Frederick-Henry* of *Naſſau*, is eſteem'd
moſt beautiful and ſtately of the ſeventeen
inces.

IV. The Publick *Revenues* of the *Netherla* coming all out of the Subjects Purſes, are co puted to be ſeven millions of pounds Sterling. a Book Compos'd by a *Dutchman*, Entituled, *Depths of* Spain, the City of *Amſterdam*, is ſaid have daily above fifty thouſand Livers of Rent Cuſtoms, Aſſizes and Impoſts.

V. Their Style is, *We the High and Mighty St of the United Netherlands.*

The Houſe of Denmark.

I. THE *Danes* have had their peculiar K for many Ages paſt, whom Hiſto generally diſtinguiſh by eight Peri The ſeventh of theſe Periods was of the *Sucnonidæ*, or *Engliſh Danes*, ſo call'd fr *Sucno*, or *Swaine Ethrick*. This Family ended 1448, upon the death of the laſt of them with Iſſue. And the *Danes* elected *Adolph*, Earl of *Hol* for their King; but he modeſtly declin'd it, earneſtly recommended to their Choice, *Chri* Count *Oldenburg*, his Siſters Son; who was th upon elected, and Crown'd King by the unanim conſent of all the Nobility. As for the Orig of the Family of *Oldenburg*, it's two far buried Antiquity, for Hiſtorians to clear it; however ſay that toward the end of the tenth Century, *Otho* was Earl of *Oldenburg*, who had a certain w derful Horn given him by a Spirit, or Appari which is to be ſeen to this day in the Caſtle of *denburg*. Of this Family the preſent King of *mark* is deſcended, though the Monarchy co nued Elective, till the time of his Father *Fr rick*

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ick III. who was elected King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, *A.* 1648. in whose Reign the Constitution of the Government was altered, and the Monarchy was made Hereditary, *A.* 1660.

Christian V. of the House of *Oldenburg*, late King of *Denmark*, *Norway*, the *Vandals*, *Goths*, &c. was born *Apr.* 18. 1646. Own'd Heir of the Crown of *Denmark*, *June* 12. 1650. ascended the Throne after the death of his Father, which happened *Feb.* 19. 1670. Crown'd at *Fredericksburg*, *June* 17. 1671. He had Issue by *Charlotta-Amalia*, Daughter to *William* VI. *Landtgrave of Hesse*.

IV. *Frederick*, born *Octob.* 1671. Now King of *Denmark*, who *A.* 1695. marrying *Augusta*, Daughter of the Duke of *Mecklenburg Gustraw*, he has three Sons by her living, *viz.*

1. *Christian*, born *Feb.* 1700.
2. *Frederick Charles*, born *Oct.* 22. 1701.
3. *George*, born *Jan.* 4. 1703.

Besides which this House is rendred more illustrious by his Uncle Prince *George*, married to ANNE now Queen of *Great Britain*, &c. who bears these Titles: His Royal Highness *George*, Hereditary Prince of *Denmark* and *Norway*, and of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, Duke of *Schleswick*, *Holstein*, *Stormar*, *Dithmarch* and *Cumberland*, Earl of *Oldenburgh*, *Delmenhorst* and *Kendal*, Baron of *Ockingham*, Lord High-Admiral of *England* and *Ireland*, Generalissimo of all Her Majesties Forces by Sea and Land, Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, Constable of *Dover* Castle, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and one of the Lords of Her Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council.

Whose Sisters are as follows.

1. *Anna-Sophia*, married to the Elector of *Saxony*.
2. *Frederica-Amalia*, born 1648. and married

1667, to *Christian Albert* Duke of *Sleswick*, or Go
torp.

3. *Wilhelmina Ernestina*, born 1650. she now R
lict of *Charles*, late Elector *Palatine*.

4. *Ulrica-Eleonora*, born 1656, and married
Charles XI. King of *Sweden*, *May*, 16. 1680.

King *Frederick* III. left a Natural Son, *Ulri*
Frederick, Count of *Guldenlow*, Governour of N
way, who by a certain Noble Lady, is Fath
of *Woldemar*, Baron of *Lowenthal*, a Colonel
the *Danish* Forces. Afterwards he took
Wife *Antonia-Augusta*, Daughter to *Anth*
Count *Oldenburg*, *A.* 1677. by whom he h
many Children, and among the rest *Frederic*
Christianus.

Of the *House* of *Denmark* there are two C
pital Lines, *viz.* The Dukal Line of *Holstein*, a
the Dukal Line of *Sleswick*, or *Gottorp*; Of whi
last the present Duke is, *Frederick*, born 167
married to *Hedwige-Sophia*, Sister to *Charles X*
the present King of *Sweden*.

As for the Dukal Line of *Holstein*, *John*, Broth
to *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark*, and Son to K
Christian III. who came to the Crown *A.* 1537, w
the first Progenitor of it: who being twice m
ried, became the Father of a numerous Issue, whi
spread it self into the four Branches of *Sunderb*
Norburg, *Glucksburg* and *Ploen*.

The present Duke of *Holstein* in *Sunderburg*,
Christian Adolph, born *A.* 1641. and now lives
Frantzhagen, in *Saxe-Lawenburg* (which was his Wi
Portion) together with his Son, Prince *Leo*
Christian, born 1678. There are of this Branch
sides, several Princes alive.

T

The present Duke of *Plon* is *Joannes Adolphus* born 1634, and married *A.* 1674. to *Dorothea Sophia* eldest Daughter to *Rodolphus Augustus*, Duke of *Wolfenbettel*, who was born *Jan.* 28. 1633. He has Issue by her two Sons living, *viz. Adolphus-Augustus*, born 1680, and *Joannes-Ulricus*, born 1684. His youngest Brother *Joachimus Ernestus*, born 1637, was General of the *Spanish* Horse in the *Netherlands*.

As for the Ducal Line of *Sleswick*, or *Gottorp*, the Author of it was *Adolphus*, youngest Son to King *Frederick* I. born *A.* 1526. The present Duke is *Christian-Albert*, born *Feb.* 3. 1641, and married 1667. to *Frederica Amalia*, second Sister to the present King of *Denmark*, who was born 1648. He had Issue by her,

1. *Sophia Amalia*, born 1670.
2. *Frederick*, born 1671.
3. *Christianus-Augustus*, born 1673.
4. *Maria Elizabetha*, born 1678.

II. The Shield of the King of *Denmark*, is charged with many marks of Possessions, Pretences, and Alliances. He bears party of three, and Campé of two which make twelve Quarters. In the first *Or*, Semé of Hearts *Gules*, with three Lions Passant-guardant, placed one over the other, *Azure* crowned, langued, and arm'd of the first, which belongs to *Denmark*. 2. *Gules*, a Lion Rampant, crowned and armed *Or*, holding a Battle-Ax *Argent*, hilted of the second, for the Kingdom of *Norway*. 3. *Gules*, a Lion passant-guardant, *Or*, on nine Hearts of the same, in Fesse, for *Gothland*. 4. *Gules*, a Dragon crown'd *Or*, for *Schonen*. 5. *Azure*, three Crowns *Or*, for *Sweden*. 6. *Gules*, a Paschal Lamb, *Argent*, supporting a little Flag of the same, marked with a Cross, *Gules*, for *Gutland*. 7. *Or*, two Lions passant-guardant, *Azure*, for *Sleswick*. 8. *Gules*, a Fish

crown'd *Argent* for *Iceland*. On these eight Quarters is a great Cross *Argent*, which is the ancient *Device* of the Kingdom, since the Conversion of the People to the Faith of *Christ*. On the Centre of this Cross are placed the Arms of *Dithmarsh*, which are *Gules*, a Cavalier arm'd *Argent*. In the nine great Quarter, *Gules*, a Nettle-Leaf spread at breadth and charged in the midst with a little Escutcheon the whole *Argent*, for *Holstein*. 10. *Gules*, a Swan *Argent*, gorged with a Crown Or, for *Stormar*. 11. *Gules*, two Fesses Or, for *Delmenhorst*. 12. *Gules* a Cross Pattee and *Argent*, and Fitches the Foot, for *Oldenburg*.

This Shield is environ'd with a Collar of the Order of the *Elephant*, and bears for Crest, a Crown flowered, raised with eight Diadems, which terminate in a Mond Or. The Motto to his *Device*, the Reverse of his Medals, is, *Pietas & Justitia* ...*ronant*. His Livery is of a red Colour. He professes the Protestant Religion, according to the Doctrine of *Luther*, and uses the *Danish* Language which is a Dialect of *High-Dutch*.

III. *Hassin* or *Hafnia*, by the *Dutch* called ...*penhagen*, or the Haven of Merchants, seated ... the Sea, in *Seland*, the greatest Island of the Baltick lying near the main Land of *Scandia*, is the chief City of *Denmark*, and one of the best Ports, and most frequented of the Northern Seas. It's of an orbicular form, the Houses, for the most part, built of Clay and Timber, though there are many beautiful Edifices among them: It's commended for a spacious Market-place, and has in it a Palace-Royal built of Free-stone, in form of a Quadrangle, but of no great Beauty or Magnificence. Some say it is to be near as large as *Amsterdam*, but not so full of Inhabitants.

N

Near *Elſenore*, a Village much frequented by ſeamen, as the Ships paſs by the *Sound*, is ſeated he ſtrong and magnificent Caſtle of *Cronenburg*, uilt with Incredible Charge and Paine by King *rederick* II. the Foundation of it being laid on huge tones ſunk into the Sea, and ſo faſtened together, hat no Storm or Tempeſt, how violent ſoever, is ble to ſhake it; well fortified, as well as founded, nd mix'd of a Palace and a Fort, being ſince the eſt Building of it, the moſt conſtant Reſidence of he Kings of *Denmark*; who from hence may eaſily iſcern each Ship which ſails through the *Sound*. By he Commodity of this and the oppoſite Caſtle, the ing ſecures his Cuſtoms, and greatly ſtrengthens is Eſtate; the Caſtles being ſo near, and the Straight narrow, that by the addition of ſome few Ships, e may keep the greateſt Navy that is from paſſing y him.

A little South of the Caſtle of *Cronenburg*, is an land call'd *Wem*, a *Dutch* Mile in length, but not ite ſo broad: it was given by King *Frederick* II. the famous Aſtronomer *Tycho Brahe*, that living tired from all but his own Family, he might, with ore conveniency attend his Books. There is in is Iſland the Caſtle *Uranopolis*, or *Uranburg*, where e greateſt part of his Mathematical Inſtruments e preſerved in ſafety.

The ſaid King *Frederick* II. built alſo for a place Pleaſure, *Fredericksburg*, among Woods of Beech-rees, where the King has a fine Houſe and a little ark.

In this Kingdom are the *Knights* of St. *Mary*, or the Order of the *Elephant*, inſtituted by King *rederick* II. As in *England*, the *Knights* of the *arter*: in *France*, the *Knights* of the *Holy Ghoſt*: *Spain*, the *Knights* of the *Golden-Fleece*: in

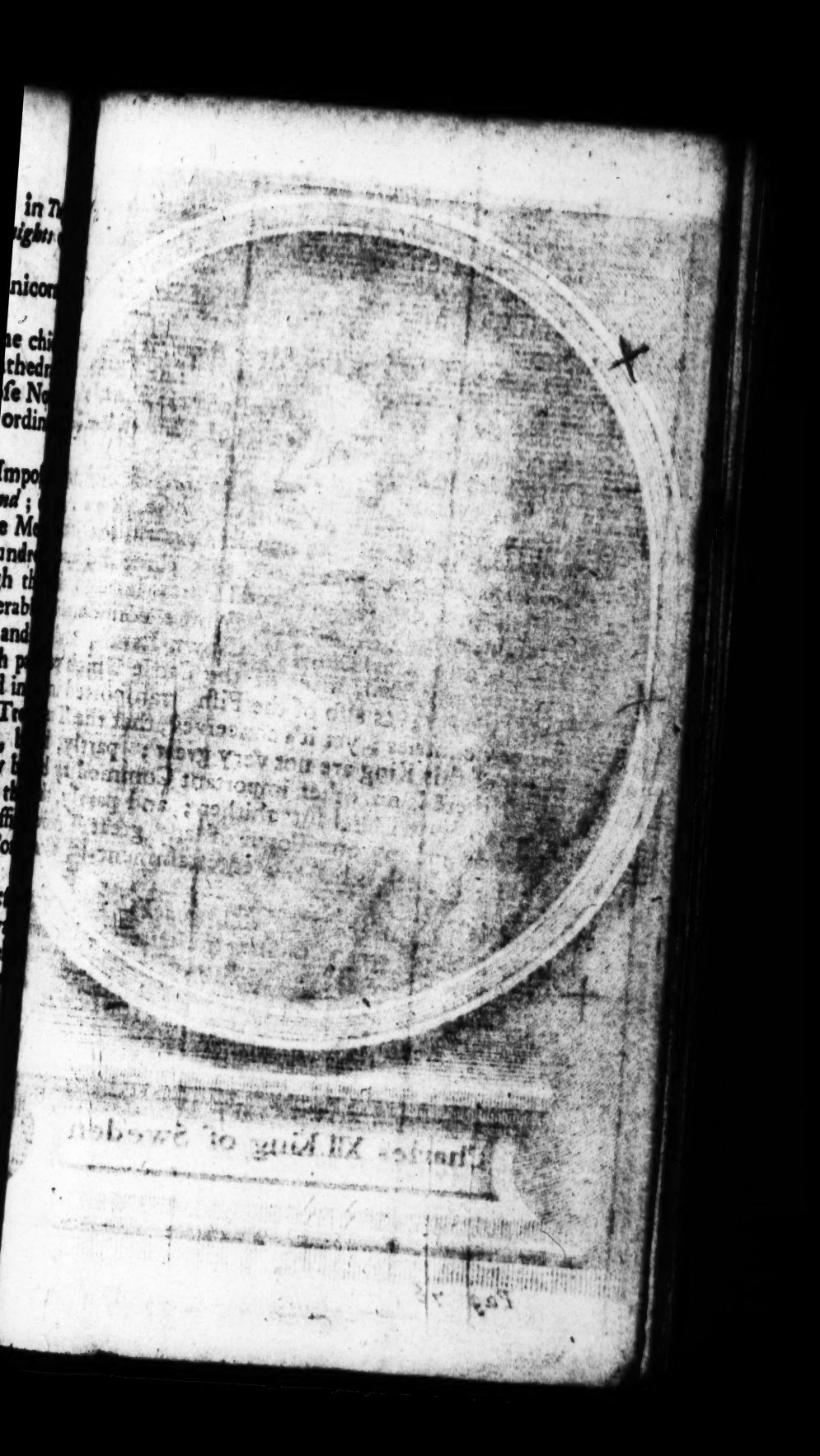
Portugal, the *Knights* of the *Sanctæ Cruſadæ*: in *Tuſcany*, thoſe of St. *Stephen*: in *Poland*, the *Knights* of the *White Eagle*, &c.

This King has a *Throne* made all of Sea Unicorn Horns.

Drontheim, ſeated on the River *Nider*, is the chief Town of the Kingdom of *Norway*. The Cathedral Church there, is the largeſt of any in thoſe Northern Countries. The Viceroy of *Norway*, ordinarily reſides at *Bergen*.

The Revenues of this King conſiſts in Impoſts laid on Ships, which paſs through the *Sound*; for which he is ſaid to take one *per Cent.* on the Merchandiſes. Sometimes there paſs three hundred Veſſels in a day, from ſeveral Ports through the Streight, which makes the Tribute conſiderable. He has alſo a Revenue of Crown-Lands, and a great yearly Toll, made of the Cattle which paſs into *Germany*; as alſo of the Fiſh, tranſported into other Countries; yet it's conceived, that the Treaſures of this King are not very great; partly, becauſe there is no other important Commodity but Fiſh, to draw Merchants thither; and partly, that there is not any one Town of any great Traffick in all his Realms for the entertainment of Commerce.

The Title of the King of *Denmark* is, Frederick IV. *By the Grace of God, King of* Denmark, Norway, Vandals *and* Goths, *&c. Duke of* Sleſwick, Holſtein, Stormark *and* Ditmarſh; *Count of* Oldenburg & Delmenhorſt, *&c.*



harles XII. King of Sweden

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The House of Sweden.

I. ABout the beginning of the last Century, the Nobility of *Sweden*, growing weary of the Tyranny of *Christian* II. King of *Denmark*, elected *Gustavus*, Son of *Eric* of *Wasa à Grypsholm*, first Governour, then Duke, and last of all, *Ann.* 1523, King of *Sweden*, *Gothland*, the *Vandals*, *Nordland*, *Finland*, &c. and from him descended,

Charles XI. of the House *Palatine* of the *Deux-ponts*, the late King, born *Dec.* 24. 1655, whose Father dying when he was but five years of Age, the Government of his Person and Kingdom were committed to the Queen his Mother, and five great Senators of *Sweden*. He was declared *Major*, Dec. 24. 1673. He married the Princess *Ulrica-Eleanora-Sabina*, Sister to the then King of *Denmark*, May 16. 1680, and by her had Issue as follows,

1. *Hedewig-Sophia*, born *Jan.* 26. 1681, married to the present Duke of *Holstein-Gottorp*, Ann. 1698.
2. CHARLES, the present King, born *June* 27. 1682.
3. *Ulrica-Eleanora*, born *Jan.* 21. 1688.

He had one natural Brother, Count *Gustavus Carelson*.

The late King *Charles* XI. having been admitted Mediator of the Peace at *Ryswick*, the Treaty of which was open'd, *May* 9. 1697, he died in few Weeks after; but his Son, tho' under Age, succeeded to that Honour, as well as to the Crown; publick Affairs being under the Administration of

the Queen and five Senators, till he arrived to his 17. year. Since which, tho' he has been furiously attack'd by some neighbouring Potentates, yet he has not only defended himself, but has made a terrible War in the Countries of his Enemies.

II. He bears quarterly, in the first and fourth *Azure*, three Crowns *Or*, two in Chief, and one in Base, for *Sweden*. In the second and third, Barry, *Argent* and *Azure*, a Lion *Or*, crowned *Gules*, for *Finland*. On the whole, quarterly, in the first and fourth *Sable*, a Lion *Or*, crown'd, arm'd, and langued *Gules*, for the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*. In the second and third, Fuzele in Bend, *Argent* and *Azure* of twenty one pieces, for *Bavaria*. The Crest is a Royal Crown, garnished with eight small Flowers, and closed by as many demi-Circles, terminating in a Mond *Or*, which is the Crest of *Sweden*. The Supporters are two Lions *Or*, crown'd with the same. His Livery is of a blue Colour. He professes the Protestant Religion according to the Doctrine of *Luther*, and has many *Calvinists* in his Dominions. He uses the *Swedish* Language, which is a Dialect of the *High-Dutch*.

III. *Stockholm* is the Capital City of *Sweden*, and the usual place of the King's Residence: it's a noted and well traded Port, and very strong; being situate in Marshes, and built on Piles like *Venice*; most of the Houses are covered with Copper. The Castle of this City is conceived to be one of the strongest Holds in the Word; fortified with four hundred Brass Pieces; many of which are double Cannon. The Artillery of *Sweden* is so great, that it's said, they have above eight thousand Brass Pieces of Cannon.

Dr. *Heylin* counts in all the Kingdom of *Sweden* but one thouſand four hundred and ſeventeen Pariſhes, but many of them have a thouſand or eight hundred Families, the People being diſperſed in Foreſts, and other places, where they have ſtore of Paſturage for their Cattle, which is the reaſon they have not ſo many great Towns, nor ſo well inhabited, as is uſual in far leſs Countries.

IV. The Revenues are very great, they ariſing firſt from Church-Lands taken to the Crown. Secondly, from Mines. Thirdly, from the Tenths of all Increaſe, as Wheat, Rye, Barley, Fiſh, Oxen, and the like Commodities. Fourthly, from Cuſtoms impoſed on Merchandiſes, paid in all Haven-Towns, for all Commodities imported and exported. He has alſo Contributions, and Power of impoſing Taxes in time of War, as occaſion may require.

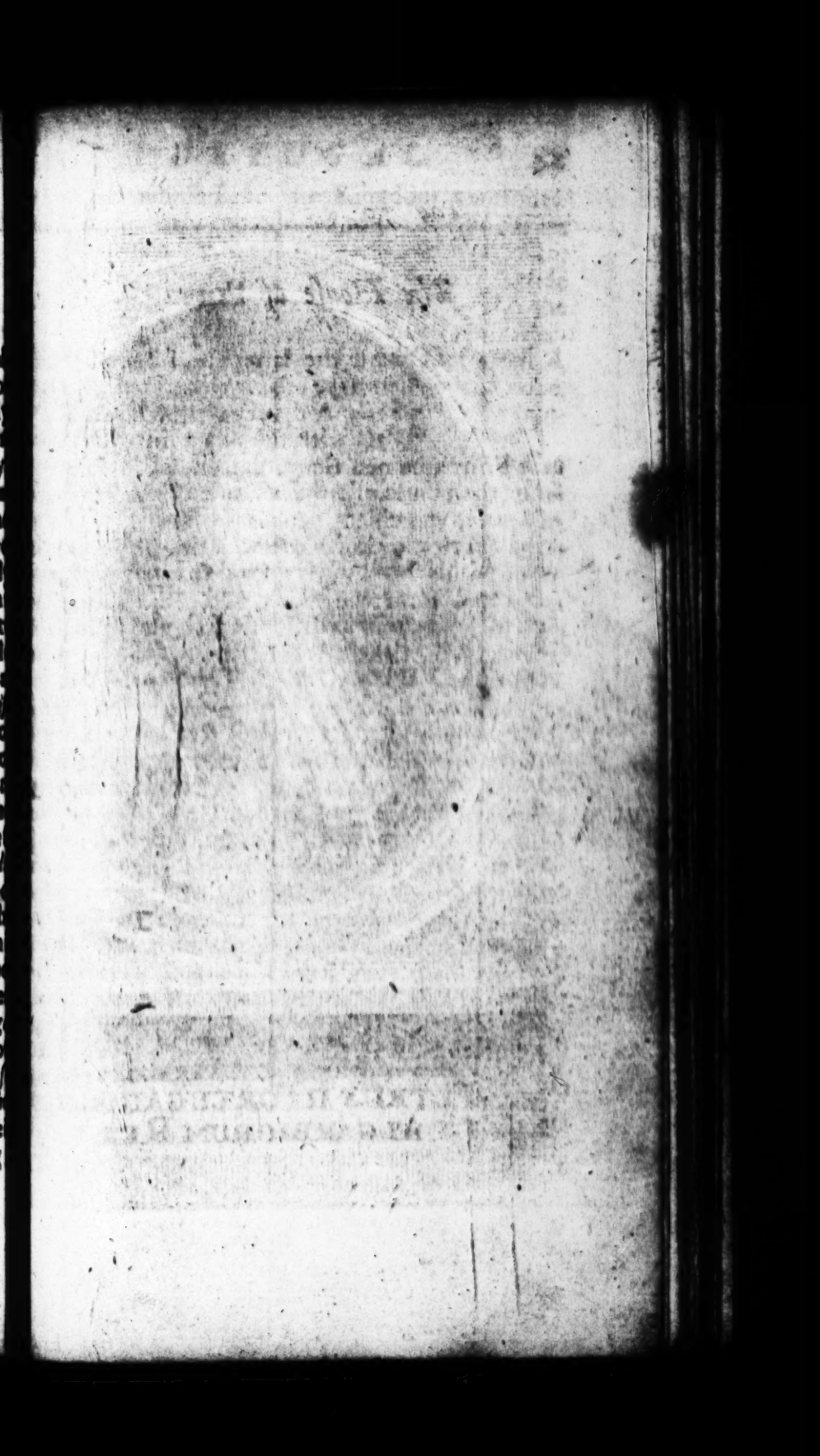
The Title of the King of *Sweden* is, Charles XII. *by the Grace of God, King of* Sweden, Goths *and* Vandals, *Great Prince of* Finland; *Duke of* Schonen, Eſtland, Liefland, Carelia, Bremen, Verden, Stetin, Pomerania, Caſſubia *and* Vandals; *Prince of* Rugen; *Lord of* Ingria *and* Wiſmar; *Count Palatine of the* Rhine; *Duke of* Bavaria, Juliers, Cleve *and* Mons, *&c.*

The

The House of Portugal.

I. TOward the latter end of the eleventh Century, *Alphonso* the Sixth, King of *Castile*, had very frequent and bloody Wars with the *Moors*, in which a certain Prince, named *Henry*, descended (as some say) from the House of *Burgundy*, (as others) from that of *Lorain*, was chiefly signalized for his Valour and good Services to the Crown. King *Alphonso* in reward of his Merit, gave him *Portugal*, then lately recovered from the *Moors*, under the Title of an *Earldom*, together with his Daughter *Teresa* to Wife; yet with this condition, That he should continue a Vassal to *Castile*. This Prince's Son was *Alphonso* the First, who throwing off the *Spanish* Yoke, and having subdued several petty Kings of the *Moors*, caused himself to be proclaimed King of *Portugal* in the year 1139. His Great Grand-Son *Alphonso* III. King of *Portugal*, had *Algarve* given him in Dowry with his Queen, the Princess *Beatrix*, Daughter of *Alphonso* X. King of *Castile*, whence the eldest Son of *Portugal* is always stiled *Prince of Algarva*, or *Prince of Brasil*, ever since the Conquest of that Country by the *Portuguese*. Of this Family, the present King of *Portugal* is descended. Indeed, *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, on some Pretence made himself Master of the Kingdom of *Portugal* by Force of Arms, *Ann.* 1580, but 'twas again lost by his Grand-Son, *Ann.* 1640; for the *Portuguese* actually rejecting the *Spanish* Yoke, elected *John* Duke of *Braganza*, descended as above, to be their

King



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PETRUS II. PORTUGALORUM
ET ALGARBIORUM REX &c.

King; in whoſe Line the Kingdom continues. What particularly contributed to the Renunciation the *Portugueſe* made to the King of *Spain* Ann. 1640, was the permiſſion that King gave to others beſide themſelves, to Trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*; and the Tax he impoſed of the fifth peny on all their Merchandizes, and other Revenues. It's remarkable, that the Deliberation of ſhaking off the *Spaniſh* Yoke, was kept private above a year betwixt two hundred Perſons.

Don Pedro, of the Houſe of *Braganza*, King of *Portugal* and *Algarve*, was born 1648. His elder Brother, *Don Alphonſo* VI. King of *Portugal*, &c. *Ann.* 1667. married the Lady *Mary-Frances-Elizabeth*, or *Iſabella*, Daughter to *Charles-Amadeus* of *Savoy*, Duke of *Nemours*. She was born, *June* 21. 1648, and after ſixteen Months living with *Don Alphonſo*, ſhe obtained a Declaration of *Nullity* of her Marriage with him, and retired to a Cloiſter. And *Ann.* 1669, *Don Alphonſo* was depoſed, as judged incapable either of a ſecond Marriage, or of the Government, and ſent the year following to the *Tercera* Iſland, where he died in the year 1683. Now the preſent King, upon his Brother *Alphonſo*'s being depoſed, was preſently declared *Prince Regent*, and after his Death, King of *Portugal*; and by a Diſpenſation from the *Pope*, married his Siſter-In-Law above-mentioned. The Cardinal Deacon, *Louis de Vendôme*, in quality of Univerſal Legat *à Latere*, gave them the Diſpenſation under Pope *Clement* IX. Abbot *Bonfilz*, the Secretary to the Legation, has ſet forth the particulars, and the Conferences he had with his *Holineſs*, at the end of this Tranſaction.

The

The King had by this Queen a Daughter named *Mary-Elizabeth*, who was born, *Ann.* 166[illegible] and died, *Ann.* 1690. And the Queen herself dying, *Dec.* 27. 1683. The King, *Ann.* 1687, took to Wife the Lady *Mary-Sophia-Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Philip-William*, Elector *Palatine*, who was born *Aug.* 6. 1666, and *Aug.* 30. 1688, was brought to Bed of a young Prince, who died, *Sept.* [illegible] in the same year. And in *Octob.* 1689, she was brought to Bed of another Prince, named *John* Prince of *Brasil*. She died, *Aug.* 4. 1699, New Stile.

The King of *Portugal* has but one Sister living viz. *Donna-Catharina*, the Queen Dowager of *England*, concerning whom, see in the Head of *England*.

II. He bears *Argent*, five Escutcheons *Azure* placed Cross-wise, each charged with as many Besants of the first, placed in *Saltier*, and pointed *Sable* for *Portugal*. The Shield bordered *Gules* charged with seven Towers *Or*, three in Chief and two in each Flanch. The Crest is a Crown *Or*, which is the Crest of *Portugal*. Under the two Flanches and the Base of the Shield, appear the ends of two Crosses, the first Flower-de-luc'd *Verte*, which is for the Order of *Avis*. The second *Pattee Gules*, which is for the Order of *Christ*. The five Escutcheons were born in memory of five Kings, whom *Alphonso* the first King, slew at the Battle of *Obrique*, Ann. 1139. The Border with the Towers or Castles were added by *Alphonso* III. on his Investiture into the Kingdom of *Algarve*, by *Alphonso* X. of *Castile*, Ann. 1257, whose Daughter *Beatrix* he then married, and so conceived himself to have some Relation to the Arms of that Kingdom. This King's

ng's Livery is of a green Colour. He pro-
s the *Roman* Religion, and uſes the *Por-*
uſe Language, which is a Dialect of the
niſh.

III. *Lisbon*, ſeated on the River *Tagus*, is the
pital City of the Kingdom, and the place where
Majeſty keeps his Court. It's ſeven Miles in
mpaſs, and contains above thirty Pariſhes, and
ove thirty thouſand Houſes. The *Portugueſe*
ve this Proverb, *He that has not ſeen* Lisbon, *has*
ſeen a fine thing. The Buildings are neat and e-
ant, and there are ſeventy ſix Turrets or Towers
the City-Wall, and twenty two Gates towards
Sea-ſhore, *&c.* It's the Staple for the Commo-
ies of all the Kingdom, and thought to be
orth more than all the whole Realm beſides:
d doubtleſs, the Revenues which accrue to the
ng from hence, and from his forein Plantations,
very conſiderable.

IV. The Title of the King of *Portugal* is,
ter, *By the Grace of God, King of* Portugal, *and*
Algarves, *on this ſide, and beyond the Sea in A-*
ca; *Lord of* Guinea, *and of the conquered Countries*;
rd of the Navigation and Commerce in Ethiopia, A-
bia, Perſia *and* India, *&c.*

ITALY.

ITALY.

The Papacy.

I. ON the Death of Pope *Innocent* X Cardinal *Albano*, who is a Native *Rome*, and was one of the prime M niſters of the late Pope, was by Conclave, *Nov.* 23. 1700, choſen Pope.

II. The Papal Eſcutcheon is *Gules*, and con of a long Cap, or Head-piece *Or*, ſurmounted w a Croſs pearled and garniſhed with three Ro Crowns: with the two Keys of S. *Peter*, placed Saltier. *Boniface* VIII. was the firſt that wore t *Tiara*, with a double Crown, and *Urban* V. ma it in the Form of a Cap, adorn'd with a trip Circle of Gold, for ſome Myſtery contained in It's called the *Regnum*, becauſe it denotes the Di nity and Power of Prieſt and Emperor. T Pope's Livery is of a red Colour. He profeſ the *Roman* Religion, and uſes the *Italian* La guage.

III. The Territories belonging to the Pa Chair, are, in *Italy*, the Territory of *Bologna*, t Duchies of *Ferrara* and *Urbin*, and the Marquiſa of *Ancona*, all on the Coaſt of the *Adriatic*; t Duchies of *Caſtro* and *Ronciglione*, S. *Peter*'s Pat mony, and the *Campana di Romana*, on the W ſtern Coaſt; beſide, the Territory of *Avignon* *France*. The Governours of theſe ſeveral Cou tries are uſually call'd *Legates*; whole Rule ſ th

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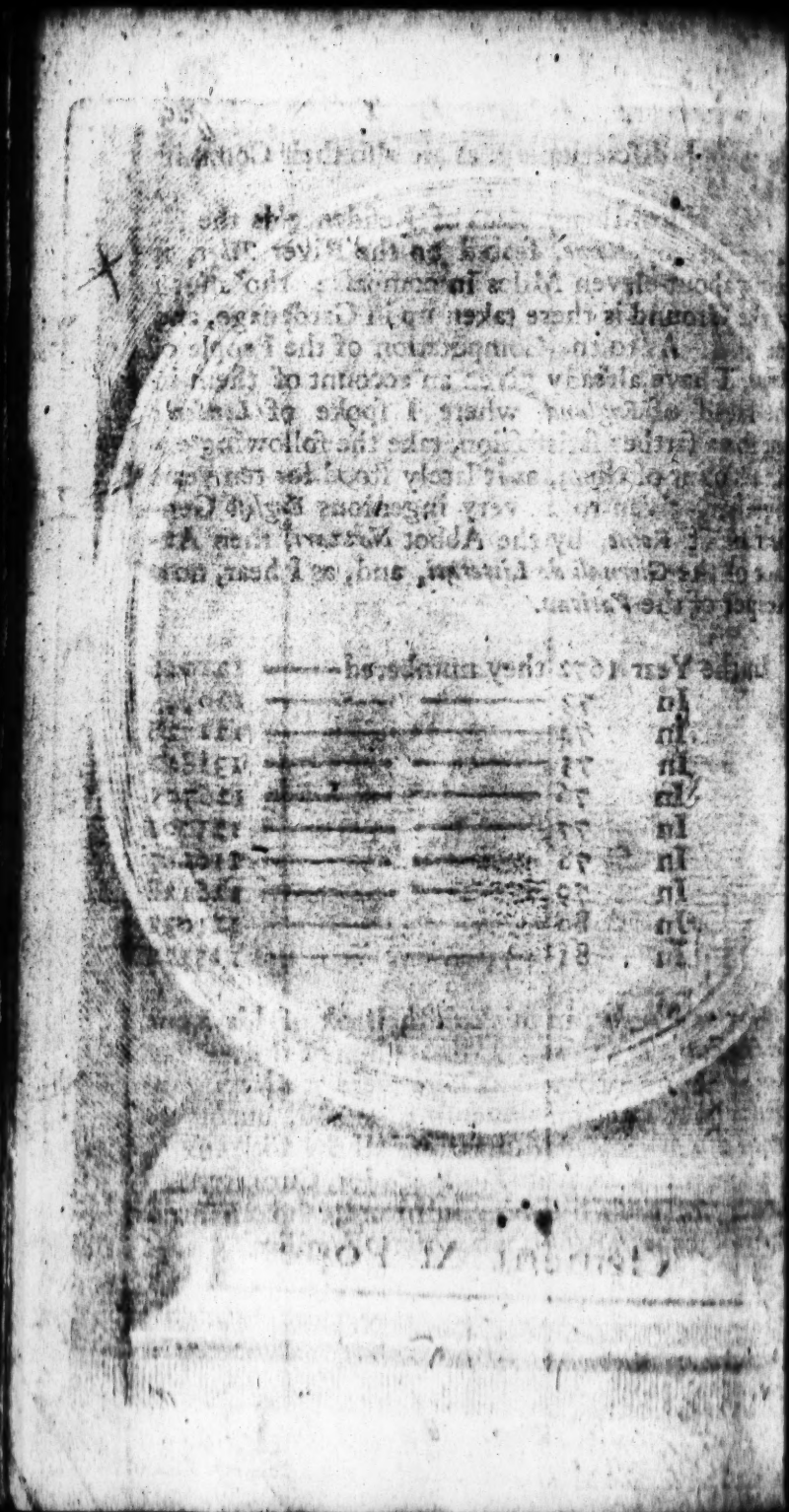


the main is discretionary, as are also their Commissions.

IV. His ordinary place of Residence is the famous City of *Rome*, seated on the River *Tiber*, it being about eleven Miles in compass; tho' much of the Ground is there taken up in Gardenage, and the like. As to the Computation of the People of *Rome*, I have already given an account of them in the Head of *England*, where I spoke of *London*; but for a farther satisfaction, take the following exact account of them, as it lately stood for ten years together, given to a very ingenious *English* Gentleman at *Rome*, by the Abbot *Nazzari*, then Author of the *Giornali de Litterati*, and, as I hear, now Keeper of the *Vatican*.

In the Year	1672 they numbered	121046
In	73	120945
In	74	121726
In	75	131812
In	76	126507
In	77	125701
In	78	116287
In	79	126128
In	80	121031
In	81	115722

Flavius Blondus, in his ninth Book of his *Roma Triumphans*, has this great Expression of the ancient *Roman* Grandeur, *viz.* There were at *Rome* in ancient times, not only twenty thousand, but many more of Citizens, far surpassing all the Citizens of our present Towns in the Splendor, Curiosity and Luxury of their Houses, Furniture, and all manner of Accommodations for their Families.

The

The *Cupula* of S. *Peter*'s Church at *Rome*, is t
greateſt of the World; it being one hundred a
fifty Foot *Diameter*. That on the Cathedral
Florence is next to it in Greatneſs.

The *Vatican* Library alſo at *Rome*, is counted t
greateſt, and beſt furniſhed with Manuſcripts
any in the World.

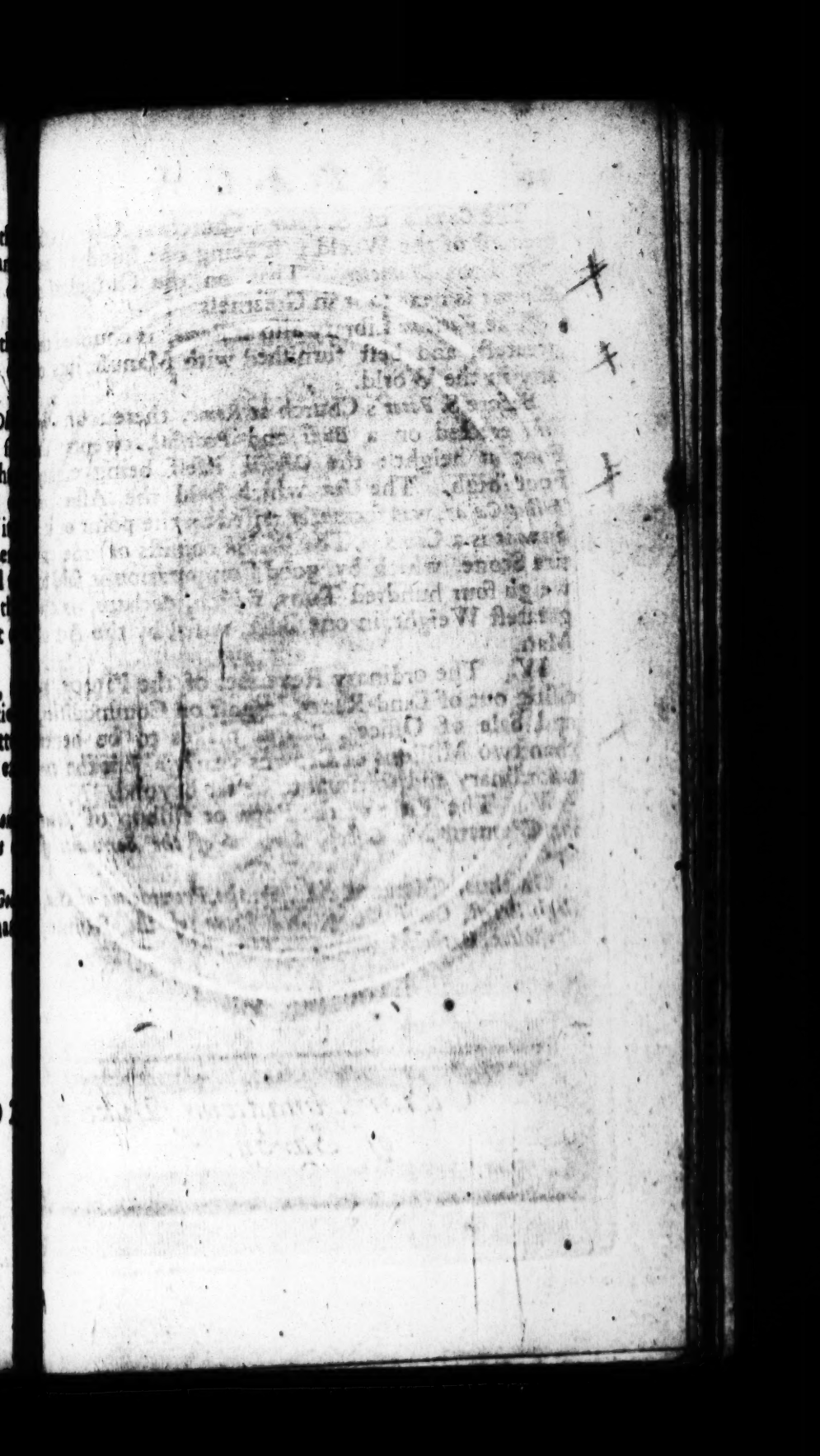
Before S. *Peter*'s Church at *Rome*, there is an O
liſk, erected on a *Baſis* and *Pedeſtal*, twenty
Foot in height: the *Obelisk* itſelf being eigh
Foot high. The *Urn* which held the Aſhes
Julius Cæſar, was formerly raiſed on the point of i
now it is a Croſs. The *Obelisk* conſiſts of one e
tire Stone, which by good Computation is ſaid
weigh four hundred Tuns, which, perhaps, is t
greateſt Weight, in one Bulk, raiſed by the Art
Man.

IV. The ordinary Revenues of the Papacy,
riſing out of Land-Rents, Impoſt on Commoditi
and Sale of Offices, *Boterus* makes to be bett
than two Millions of Crowns yearly: but the e
traordinary and ſpiritual to be far beyond.

V. The Title of the Pope or Biſhop of *Ro*
is, Clement XI. *Biſhop, Servant of the Servants*
God.

Or thus, Clement XI. *By the Providence of Go*
High Prieſt, Chief Biſhop, and Vicar of the Roma
Apoſtolick, Catholick, Chriſtian Church.

SAVO



Victor Amadæus Duke of Savoy.

SAVOY.

THough the Dukes of *Savoy* may not be improperly referred to *Germany*, and contained in the *Upper Circle* of the *Rhine*: yet becauſe they are poſſeſſed all *Piemont* in *Italy*, as alſo of many places in ance, I think it more convenient to treat of them re.

Now, this Family is juſtly to be numbered a-ongſt thoſe of greateſt Antiquity, ſince little that certain can be ſpoke of its original by reaſon reof. This nevertheleſs is without Diſpute, at *Beraldus*, Marqueſs of *Italy*, Earl of *Savoy* and *urienne*, flouriſhed in the beginning of the venth Century, from whom is deſcended *Victor-adeus-Francis*, the preſent Duke of *Savoy*, born 17. 1666: he ſucceeded his Father, *June* 12. 75: and the Ducheſs Regent, his Mother, de-ſed the Regency into his Hands, *Ann.* 1680. nd *April* 6. 1684, he married *Mademoiſelle de hir*, named *Anna-Maria*, the ſecond and youngeſt aughter to *Philip*, Duke of *Orleans*, by the Princeſs *rietta-Maria*, youngeſt Daughter to *Charles* I. ng of *England*. By whom he has Iſſue,

1. *Maria-Adelheid*, or *Adelherd*, born *Dec.* 6. 1685, trothed to the Duke of *Burgundy*, on the Peace ade between *France* and the Duke of *Savoy*, 1696.
2. Another Princeſs, born *Aug.* 30. New Stile, 88, betrothed to the Duke of *Anjou*, now Com-titor for the Crown of *Spain*.

The

The Princes of the Blood of Savoy.

I. *Charles Emanuel*, the first Duke of Sa… and King of *Cyprus*, Great Grand-Fa… to the present Duke of *Savoy*, was born *Jan.* … 1562, who marrying *Catharine Michaelis*, of … House of *Austria*, Daughter to *Philip* II. King … *Spain*, left Issue by her several Children, but o… two survived to propagate the Family, *viz. Vi… Amadeus* the First, Grand-Father to the pres… Duke; and his younger Brother *Thomas-Fra…* Prince of *Carignan*, who *Jan.* 22. 1624, marri… *Mary* of *Bourbon*, Daughter to *Charles* Count … *Soissons*, by whom he had Issue,

1. *Charlotta-Christina*, who died young.

2. *Aloisia-Christina*, born *Aug.* 1. 1627, and m… ried to *Ferdinand-Maximilian*, Marquess of *Ba… Ann.* 1653. She is now a Widow without Is… living.

3. *Emanuel-Philibert-Amadeus* of *Savoy*, Prince … *Carignan*, born *Aug.* 6. 1628, he was both deaf a… dumb, and so wholly unfit for Business of Sta… yet *Ann.* 1648, he was married to *Catharine de B…* Prince *Barsus*'s Daughter, by whom he has no Is… living.

Thomas-Francis had four Sons more, but all di… without Issue, except *Eugenius-Maurice* of *Sav…* Count of *Soissons*, who was born *May* 3. 1633, a… died *Jan.* 7. 1673. On *Feb.* 20. 1657, he marri… *Olympia*, Daughter of *Michael-Laurence* of … by Cardinal *Mazarine*'s Sister, whom he left a W… dow, and by her the following Issue living;

1. *Lewis-Thomas*, Count of *Soissons*, born *Dec.* 1… 1657, his Princess's Name is *Uranie de la Cropt…* Daught…

ughter to the Noble Baron *de Beauvais*, whom
married *Dec.* 17. 1684.
. *Philip*, born 1639.
. *Francis-Eugenius*, born 1663.
. *Maria-Joanna-Baptista*, born *Jan.* 1666.
. *Aloisia-Philiberta*, born *Nov.* 22. 1667.
The Duke of *Savoy*'s Mother, the Dutchess Do-
ger of *Savoy*, is still living. Her name is *Maria-*
-Baptista, Daughter to *Charles-Amadeus*, Duke
Nemours.

II. This Duke bears *Gules*, a Cross *Argent*; this
being given to *Amadeus the Great*, by the
ights of *Rhodes*, Ann. 1315, with these Letters,
lieu of a Motto, *F. E. R. T.* that is, *Fortitudo*
Rhodum Tenuit. The occasion was, that *A-*
deus V. surnamed the *Great*, forc'd *Mahomet* II.
peror of the *Turks*, to raise his Siege, at that
e, from before the City of *Rhodes*. The said
oss, is the Cross of S. *John of Jerusalem*, whose
ights, at that time, were Owners of *Rhodes*;
ereas before the Arms of the House of *Savoy*
re, *Or*, an Eagle display'd with two Heads,
, arm'd *Gules*, supporting in Fesse an Escutcheon
Saxony; that is, Barwise of six pieces, *Sable* and
, a Bend flower'd, *Verte*; a Coat belonging to
Emperors of the House of *Saxony*, from whom
first Earls of *Savoy* deriv'd it. They bear also
Arms of the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, which Crown
es the Title of *Royal Highness*. His *Livery* is of
ed Colour. He professes the *Roman* Religion,
uses the *Italian* Language.

III. *Turin*, seated on the River *Po*, in the Plain
Piemont, is the chief City of his Principality,
there usually keeping his Court; his new Pa-
e there being one of the fairest of *Italy*. Ad-
ning to it, is a Park of the Duke's, watered
with

with the *Duria*, *Sture* and *Po*, ſix Miles in C
cuit, full of Woods, Lakes and pleaſant Fountai
which make it one of the ſweeteſt Situations
Europe.

Chambery, ſeated on the Banks of the Ri
L' Arch, is the principal City of the Duked
of *Savoy*, where the Duke keeps his Court, w
he is on this ſide the *Alps*. The number
the People of the Principality of *Piemont*
Savoy computed together, is thought to
800000.

IV. The ordinary Revenues of this Duked
(taking in *Piemont*) are ſaid to be above a Mil
of Crowns *per annum*: but his extraordinary
great, that Duke *Charles Emanuel*, during the W
with *Henry* IV. in a very few years, drew out
Piemont only, eleven Millions of Crowns, be
the Charge they were put to in Quartering
Soldiers.

The Title of the Duke of *Savoy* is, Alfo
Amadeus, *By the Grace of God, Duke of* Sav
Chablais, Auguſta, Gebennois *and* Montferr
Prince of Piedmont, Achaia, Morea, Oneg
Marqueſs of Saluces, Suſa *and* Italy; *Count*
Aſti, Geneva, Remont, Nice *and* Tenda; *Ba*
of the Vallies *and* Fucigni; *Lord of* Verceil,
burg, Mani, Prella, Novelli, *of the Marquiſate*
Ceva, *and County of* Coconas; *Prince and Pe*
tual Vicar of the Holy Empire in Italy; *King*
Cyprus, *&c.*

Several Perſons not apprehending aright
true State of the Relation between the
ſent Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*,
General of the Emperor's Forces in *Italy*,
thought fit to repreſent it thus plainly:

COSMO III GR. DUKE OF TOSCANY.

…t appears, they are Cosens in the third …ree.

CHARLES EMANUEL I.

Victor-Amadeo I.	*Thomas-Francis.*
Charles-Emanuel II.	*Eugenius-Maurice.*
Victor Amadeo II.	*Francis-Eugenius.*

TUSCANY.

Cosmo de Medices, a Citizen, and whose Ancestors were Merchants, was elected Prince by the Populace of *Florence*, *Ann.* 1434. But *Pietro*, or *Peter de Me…*, his Grand-Son, having without the Senators …owledge, entred into a League with the *French* …ng, *Charles* VIII. was ejected by the *Florentines*; …o enjoy'd their ancient Liberty till 1511, that …*dinand*, the Catholick King, restor'd the *Medi…* Family: which nevertheless, in the year 1529, …s again expell'd by the *Florentines*: and altho' the …mperor, *Charles* V. seized on the City, and made …*exander de Medices*, who had married his Natural …aughter *Margaret*, their Governour, yet, he be…g slain, the Populace made choice of his Kins…an, *Cosmo de Medices*. This *Cosmo*, commonly …ll'd the First, was declar'd King of *Tuscany* by …pe *Pius* V. *Ann.* 1569. But upon the Emperor …*ximilian* II. his much opposing it, he laid by the

the Title of King, and took that of *Great Duke of Tuscany*. And this Man was Great Grand-Father to the present,

Cosmo III. Great Duke of *Tuscany*, born 164 succeeded his Father 1670, and married by Proxy *April* 19. 1661, the Princess *Louise-Margaret* of Orleans, Daughter to the late *Gaston* of *France*, Duke of Orleans, and of the deceased *Margaret* of *Lorain*, by whom he has Issue,

1. Prince *Ferdinand*, married *Ann.* 1688, to the Princess *Violanta-Beatrix*, only Sister to the present Elector of *Bavaria*.

2. *Gaston*, born *May* 24. 1671. married to Daughter of the Duke of *Sax-Lawenburg*.

3. The Princess——— married to the present Elector *Palatine*, Ann. 1691.

II. His Arms are, *Or*, five Roundles, *Gules*, two, two, and one, and one in Chief *Azure*, charged with three *Flower-de-Luces*, Or. Which latter part of the Bearing was granted by *Lewis* XI. of *France* out of his own Coat, to *Peter de Medices*. And Pope *Pius* V. gave them a particular Crown, called a *Tuscan* Crown, to be born between the Coat and the Crest, on which, on his left Leg, stands a Falcon, holding a Label in his right Claw, wherein written in Golden Letters, the word *SEMPER*. He professes the *Roman* Religion, and uses the *Tuscan* Language.

III. *Florence* is the capital City of the whole State, and the place of abode of the *Great Duke*, who resides there in a Palace, on the Model of which, that of *Luxemburg* at *Paris*, was built. The City is counted six Miles in compass, and is said to have in it 90000 Souls. The City *Pisa* belonging also to this Duke, is five Miles in compass, but not a third part of the Inhabitants of the other.

His Revenues, as a *French* Author ſays, are conſiv'd to be a Million and an half of Ducats yearly: of which 400000 Crowns are raiſed yearly out of the Dominion of the City of *Florence*, 150000 more, out of that of *Sienna*. The Cuſtoms ariſing out of the Port of *Legorn*, amount yearly to 300000 Ducats. The Toll of the Mill-Stones only, 60000. That of Salt, Mines and Iron, falls not ſhort of the latter. In all, a Million and 20000 Ducats. He has alſo his Stock going amongſt the Bankers; and Trades as much as any in the way of Merchandizing: he uſes alſo to buy up almoſt all the Corn which is brought into the Country out of other parts, and to ſell it again at his own Price; forbidding any to be ſold, till all his be ſpended. The reſt is made up by Exciſe upon all Commodities, even unto Herbs and Sallets.

IV. The Title of the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, is *Coſmus* III. *By the Grace of God, Great Duke of Tuſcany, &c.*

Mantua and *Montferrat*.

THE Family of the Dukes of *Mantua*, is derived from one *Hugo*, who married one of the *Gonzagas*, a Family of a Noble Extraction in *Lombardy*, which was the reaſon that his Son *Gerhard*, who was inveſted in *Mantua*, by his Couſin *Adelbert*, Ann. 1009, as an immediate *Feudatary* of the Empire, took on him the Name of *Gonzaga*. *Aloiſius*, or *Lewis Gonzaga*, was the eleventh in deſcent from *Gerhard*,

and created Captain of *Mantua* by the Emperor *Charles* IV. *Ann.* 1329, which Title continued in the Family, till *John-Francis*, his Great Great Grand-Son, was created the firſt Marqueſs of *Mantua* by the Emperor *Sigiſmond*, Ann. 1432, whoſe Great Grand-Son, *Frederick* II. was created the firſt Duke of *Mantua* and *Montferrat*, by the Emperor *Charles* V. *Ann.* 1530, whoſe Great Grand-Son is,

Charles III. late Duke of *Mantua*, of the Houſe of *Gonzaga*, born ——— ſucceeded his Father, *Ann.* 1637, and married *Iſabella Clara*, Daughter to *Leopold* V. *Arch-Duke* of *Auſtria*, but had no Iſſue by her.

II. His Revenue is accounted at 350000 Ducats yearly, 200000 whereof ariſe from the Duchy of *Montferrat*, the reſt from *Mantua*.

His Arms are *Argent*, a Croſs-Pattee *Gules*, betwixt four Eagles *Sable*, membred of the ſecond, under an Eſcutcheon in Feſſe, charg'd Quarterly with *Gules*, a Lion Rampant *Or*, and three Bars *Sable*. The Creſt, a Ducal Cap, with the word *FIDES*. He profeſſes the *Roman* Religion, and uſes the *Italian* Language.

III. His chief City and Place of Reſidence, is *Mantua*, ſeated on the River *Sarca*, being very large, ſtrong and pleaſant. It's ſaid to have been built by *Oenus*, the Son of *Manto* the Propheteſs, Daughter to *Tireſias*; and is eſteem'd more ancient than *Rome* by ſix hundred and ſeventy years.

The Dukes, to take their pleaſure on the Lakes and Rivers near this City, have a Barge, call'd the *Bucentaur*, five Stories high, and capable of receiving two hundred Perſons (whence it took the Name) furniſht very richly, both for State and Pleaſure.

The

The Duke's Palace in the City of *Mantua*, is very fair and ſtately; but far ſhort for the Pleaſures and Delights thereof, of his Palace at *Mirmirollo*, five Miles from the City: which, though it be of a low Roof, after the manner of ancient building, yet it's very richly furniſht, and adorn'd with very beautiful Gardens, fit to lodge and gratifie any Prince whatſoever.

IV. His Revenues amount to about 500000 Ducats yearly.

The Stile of the Duke of *Mantua* is, Charles IV. *by the Grace of God, Duke of* Mantua *and* Montferrat; *Marqueſs of* Gonzague, Viana, Cazal, Ponſone, Beſole, Meire, *Count in* Radigo, *&c. Lord of* Luzane, Caſtle Geffrey, *&c.*

This Prince is the laſt of his Family.

The Houſe of Modena.

I. A Late *French* Author ſays, that the ancient Houſe of *Brunſwick* in *Germany* and of *Modena*, are of the ſame Stock, and juſtifies their Deſcent for almoſt eight hundred years. A late *German* Genealogiſt derives the Pedigree of *Modena* thus. The Dukes of *Modena* are deſcended from the ancient Marquiſſes *d' Eſte*, whoſe common Father was *Hugo*, Lord of *Padua*, and Marqueſs of *Eſte*. Among the Deſcendants of this Lord, we find one *Borſus*, who was created Duke of *Modena* by the Emperor *Frederick* III. and of *Ferrara*, by Pope *Paul* II. He was ſucceeded by his Brother *Hercules* I. who died *Ann.* 1505. From him deſcended,

Francisco d' Este, Duke of *Modena* and *Regio*, Princ of *Carpi* and *Corregio*, Marquess *d' Este* and *Rovigo* *&c.* born *Ann.* 1656, and married a Princess ou of the Family of the *Barberini*. But he dyin without Issue, the Dukedom fell to his Brother *Rinaldo* then being Cardinal *d' Este*, who sur rendring his Cardinal's Hat and Sacerdotal Order became a Lay-man, and taking the Governmen upon him, *Ann.* married a Princess of th House of *Hanover*.

He has a Sister living, *viz. Maria-Eleanora-Be trix*, born *Sept.* 25. 1658, and married to our lat King *James*, Ann. 1673. She now lives in *France*.

II. His Arms are Palewise, of three piece First, Party *per* Fesse in a Chief *Or*, an Eagle di play'd *Sable*, membred, becked, and crown'd *Gule* and in Base *Azure*, three Flower-de-Luces *Or* within a Border indented *Or* and *Gules*. Secondly *Gules*, two Keys in Saltier, one *Or*, the other *Ar gent*, charg'd in Fesse with an Escutcheon of Pr tence, *Azure*, supporting an Eagle of the Third membred and crowned of the Second. Over al in Chief, a Papal Crown *Or*, garnisht with sundr Gems, *Azure* and *Purple*. The third as the fir Counter-plac'd. He professes the *Roman* Religion and uses the *Italian* Language.

III. *Modena* is the capital City of the Duchy o that Name, and the ordinary Place of Residence o its Duke.

IV. If this State be but small, it is good: bu the particular Revenue is not known to me; th Author in the *Republicks*, printed by *Elzevir*, 163 computes it to about 20000 Ducats yearly.

V. The Title of the Duke of *Modena* is, *Al phonsus* IV. *By the Grace of God, Duke of* Moden *and* Reggio; *Prince in* Carpi, *&c.*

Parm

Parma and *Placentia.*

I. THE Dukes of *Parma* and *Placentia* owe their Original to the ancient Line of the *Farneſes* in *Italy*, from whence Pope *Paul* III. (otherwiſe *Alexander de Farneſe*) was deſcended; who, *Ann.* 1545, created his Natural Son, *Peter-Aloiſius de Farneſe*, Duke of *Parma* and *Placentia*, from whom is deſcended, *Odoardus* or *Edward*, who in the year 1690, married *Dorothea-Sophia*, Daughter to the Elector *Palatine*, and Siſter to the preſent Empreſs, who ſucceeded his Father *Ranuccio* II. *Ann.* 1694.

II. He bears *Or*, ſix Flower-de-Luces, *Azure*. He profeſſes the *Roman* Religion, and uſes the *Italian* Language.

III. *Parma*, ſeated on a River of the ſame Name, is the capital City of the Duchy, and the ordinary place of Reſidence of its Duke. The Fields about this City afford excellent Paſturage, and yield great plenty of famous Cheeſe, call'd *Parmeſan*.

IV. His Revenues is about 300000 Ducats, taking in the Duchies of *Caſtro* and *Ronciglione*, with ſeveral other Eſtates which he poſſeſſes in the Pope's Territories, and in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

V. The Title of the Dukes of *Parma* is, Duo-ardus II. *By the Grace of God, Duke of* Parma *and* Placentia, *&c.*

MONACO.

THE City which is the chief of this little Principality, (ſeated in the *Ligaſtic* Sea between *Nice* and *Vintimiglio*) was in old time call'd *Herculis Portus*, or *Portus Monœcius*, by the preſent Inhabitants *Monaco*, by the neighbouring *French* nam'd *Mourgues*. It is accounted the ſmalleſt Dominion in *Europe*, the Subjects hereof, acknowledging no Prince ſuperior to their own, who is poſſeſt of no more Territory than this City of *Monaco*, the little Town of *Mentone* and a Hamlet call'd *Roccabrun*.

The Sovereignty hereof is in the Family of *Grimaldi*, who pretend their Deſcent from *Grimoaldus* the Brother of *Charles Martel*, Ann. 71[illegible] At firſt they were under the Patronage of the *Spaniard*, but in 1641, they received a *French* Garriſon, and their Prince became a Penſioner to the Crown.

The Title of the Prince of *Monaco* is, Lewis *By the Grace of God, Sovereign Prince of* Monaco, Menton, Roquebrun, *and the Dependences thereof, Duke of* Valence; *Peer of* France; *Marqueſs of* Beaux; *Count of* Carrades; *Baron of* Buris *and of* Calvinet; *Lord of the City of* Saint Remy, *&c.*

VENICE

VENICE.

1. THE *Veneti*, Inhabitants of this Territory, having been often forc'd to conteſt their Liberty againſt divers Pretenders, were left a free People by *Charlemagne* in the eighth Century. For near 1000 years we have a Catalogue of their Dukes.

The preſent Duke is *Antonio Mocenigo*, El. *Jul.* 1700.

The Dukes of *Venice* have a Cuſtom of eſpouſing the *Ocean* yearly, the occaſion of it being thus. While *Sebaſtiano Ziani* was Duke there, Pope *Alexander* III. driven from the Pontifical Dignity, by *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, came to the *Venetians* for relief; who ſent Ambaſſadors to *Frederick* in his behalf. *Frederick* receiving the Overtures of the Ambaſſadors concerning Pope *Alexander*, with anger and threats, unleſs he were deliver'd to him; afterward ſent his Son *Otho* with ſeventy five Gallies againſt the *Venetians*; which being met by *Ziani*'s Fleet, were routed, forty eight being taken; and among others, the Royal Galley, and two others ſunk, and *Otho* was brought Priſoner to *Venice*, and divers other great Perſons. As ſoon as *Ziani* came on ſhore, the Pope after he had congratulated his Victory, preſented him a Gold Ring, and ſaid, *Take*, Ziani, *this Ring, and give it the Sea, obliging it thereby unto thee; which both yourſelf and Succeſſors ſhall from ever henceforth do yearly on this day, that Poſterity may know, you have in times paſt, by right of War, purchas'd the entire Dominion over it, making it ſubject unto you, as a Woman is to her Husband.* And ever ſince, after any

new Duke is choſen, he is carried to the entranc
of the Gulf in the *Bucentaur* (a veſſel of State
with the Senate, and chief of the Town, wher
after ſome Ceremonies perform'd by the Biſhop, h
eſpouſes the Sea, and caſts a Gold Ring into it, as
Pledge of Marriage. The ſame Ceremony beis
alſo annually perform'd.

The Office of Duke holds during Life. Th
State is *Ariſtocratical*, and is the ſole Sovereign an
Independent Republick of *Italy*, the others bein
ſome way ſubject either to the Pope, or the Em
peror.

II. The Arms of *Venice* are, *Azure*, a Lio
winged, Sejant *Or*, holding in one of his Paws
Book open, *Argent*, in which are written thes
Words, *Pax tibi, Marce, Evangeliſta meus.* And th
Republick profeſſes the *Roman* Religion, and uſ
the *Italian* Tongue. It has a *Patriarch* reſiding
Venice; who has under him the four Biſhops of th
Duchy of *Venice*, and all the Archbiſhops and B
ſhops of *Dalmatia*, over whom he has the Autho
rity but of Primate. When the Pope writes t
this Republick, he uſes this Superſcription or Ad
dreſs. *Alla noſtra Chariſſima Serella, la Sereniſſim
Republica di Venetia.*

III. The City of *Venice* ſtands at the North-en
of the *Adriatick* Gulf, on ſeventy two Iſlets, join'
together by above one hundred and fifty Bridge
each built of one Arch, beſide the Communicatio
they have by an infinite number of *Gondolo's*, o
little Boats, very neatly built, and cover'd wit
Cloth, ſo that the Paſſengers may go unſeen, an
without the Moleſtation of Sun, Wind, or Rain
The compaſs of the whole aggregate body of Iſlet
is ſaid to be eight Miles, it containing within it ſe
venty two Pariſhes, the Houſes being built on Piles
and

and the City ſtands inveſted to ſo great a diſtance with Lake and Marſhes, that it's ſaid to be impoſſible to be taken, but by an Army that can ſtretch in compaſs one hundred and fifty Miles. *Venice* has been independent above 1200 years, it having laſted longer under one form of Government, than any Republick in the World. The number of its Inhabitants has been computed by ſome, to be above 200000, but a ſpecial account of them being taken by Authority about ſixteen years ſince, when the City abounded with ſuch as return'd from *Candia*, then ſurrendred to the *Turks*, the number of Souls was found to be but 134000.

There are two vaſt *Columns* erected in the Market-Place at *Venice*, betwixt which are their publick Executions, the occaſion of their Erection I conceive to be this:

When the *Venetians* had beaten *Barbaroſſa*'s Fleet, and taken his Son *Otho*, with others, Priſoners; *Barbaroſſa* was fain to come to *Venice*, and caſt himſelf at the Pope's Feet, and beg his Pardon; and it's ſaid by ſome, (though, perhaps, overſtraining the matter) that the Pope then ſet his Foot on his Neck, and cauſed a Deacon of his to ſing, *Super Aſpidem & Baſiliſcum ambulabis*, &c.

Now it's obſervable that it was in the ſame *Sebaſtian Ziani*'s time, who beat *Barbaroſſa*'s Fleet, that thoſe Pillars were erected: for in his time there were brought out of *Greece* (ſome ſay from *Conſtantinople*) in Ships of Burden, call'd *Carracks*, three vaſt Columns, one of which, at unſhipping, brake the Cables and other Engines, and fell into the Sea, where it remains: the other two are thoſe erected, having a ſpace left betwixt them, and on the top of one of them is ſet a gilded Lion with open wings, which is the badge of S. *Mark*, their Patron: and on

the other the Figure of S. *Theodore*, the Marty holding his Lance and Shield, with a Dragon und his Feet. Whence it's probable that the *Venetian* by ſetting up the monumental Pillar, having S. *Th dore* on its top, with a Dragon under his Feet, woul denote *Barbaroſſa*'s ſubmiſſion to the Pope, caus by them: and that by the column with the winge Lion on it, they would repreſent their own Nav Force.

IV. Tho' it be conceived that the ſtanding R venues of the State of *Venice* are but four Millio of Ducats yearly, yet they have many other ways advance their Treaſury, by laying new Impoſts o Commodities, as they ſee occaſion, which mu ariſe to vaſt Sums, in ſo extraordinary a place Trade. Beſide, there is nothing which the Peop Eat or Drink, for which they pay not ſomething the publick Treaſury: and moreover, the poore Labourer pays his Poll-Money. Whence it's cr dibly affirm'd, that the Chriſtians live better und the *Turk*, than under the *Venetians*.

V. The Title of the *Doge* and *Republick* Venice, is, *The moſt Serene Duke, moſt Illuſtrious a moſt Excellent Lords of the State of* Venice.

GENOA.

I. THE State of *Genoa* is, like that of *V nice*, govern'd by a *Doge* or Duke, wi this exception, that the Office of t Duke of *Genoa* laſts but for three yea whereas the other is for Life. He has for his G dinary Guard five hundred *Germans*. He Gover t

the State, assisted with eight Senators; but in Matters of great Weight, they are subordinate to the General Council, consisting of four hundred Senators. His Palace stands in the midst of the Town, adorn'd with a high Tower, whose Front appears very antique. Controversies between Citizens are adjudg'd by a Court call'd the *Rota*, consisting of Lawyers, not Natives of *Genoa*. They are under the Protection of the King of *Spain*. *Genoa* was under the Government of several Princes, till the year 1528, that *Andrew Doria* establisht there the Form of Government observ'd to this day, which is *Aristocratical*. There is seen in the Town the Statue of *Andrew Doria*, mounted on a Horse of Cast-Copper, with this Inscription on the Pedestal, *Liberator Populi*.

II. The Arms are *Argent*, a Cross *Gules*, with a Crown clos'd, by reason of the Island of *Corsica*, belonging to it, which has the Title of a Kingdom; the Supporters are two Griffins, *Or*. They profess the *Roman* Religion, and use the *Italian* Language. *Innocent* III. made it an Archbishporick. The present Archbishop is Father *Giulio-Lincenzo Gentile*, a *Dominican*, who was nominated to it at the beginning of the year 1681.

III. The capital City bears the Name of the *Republick*, and is seated on the Sea-Coast, being incompast with double Walls. The *Italians* call it, the *Jewel of* Italy, and stile it the *Proud*, by reason of the Fateliness of the Buildings, both of the Churches, and noble Houses. It's in compass about six Miles, and of an Orbicular form. We find in the *London Gazette* of the 12*th*. of *June* 1684, that *Genoa*, within the outmost Walls, contains 25000 Houses.

IV. The Revenue of this *Republick* (beside the Treasury of S. *George*, which is very Rich, and manag'd

managed as a distinct Body from the Publick, its own Officers) amounts to 430000 Crowns *annum*.

V. The Stile of the Republick of Genoa, *most Serene Duke and Republick of* Genoa, *Lords of Kingdom of* Corsica.

LUCA.

I. THE Republick of *Luca* lies in *Tusca* under the Protection of the House *Austria*. A Magistrate, called the G *falonere*, assisted by a certain numb of Citizens, governs are State: the former bei changed every Month, and the latter every Months. All Causes and Controversies among Citizens and determin'd by five Lawyers, not the Country, who are call'd the *Rota*, as the Custo is at *Genoa*.

II. The Arms are *Azure*, a Bend *Or*, on whi is written, *Libertas*, betwixt two Cottices, *Or*. profesſes the *Roman* Religion, and its Bishops ow none but the Pope: he has right to the *Palli* and causes the Cross to be carried before him. C dinal *Spinosa* was nominated to this Bishoprick so years since.

III. The City of *Luca*, situate on the River *S chius*, is about three Miles in compass, and contai about 24000 Inhabitants. It's call'd the *Industrio* by reason of the Politeness and Skill of its Peop in making divers Stuffs: and because it has yield great Men in Painting, Architecture, Sculptu and in all kinds of Arts.

IV. T

IV. The Revenue of this Republick is 110000 Crowns *per annum*, arising from their Silks, Wines, Stuffs of Cloth of Gold, precious Marble Quarries, and famous Olive Groves.

V. The Title of the Republick of **Luca**, *Their Excellencies the President and Senators of the Seigneury of* Luca.

RAGUSA.

THE *Doge* of this Republick, has the Government but for a Month.

II. It has for Arms, the Image of the Virgin *Mary*. It professes the *Roman* Religion, has the Title of an Archbishoprick, and uses the *Italian* Language.

III. The chief City is *Ragusa*, seated in *Dalmatia*, on the *Gulf* of *Venice*, and is inclosed within the State of the *Venetians*.

IV. It's Trade into divers Countries makes it rich; it being a Magazine of Merchandizes, which come from *Turky*, and the *Turks* make use of those of *Ragusa*, to procure from *Europe*, what Wares and Merchandizes they have need of.

V. The Title of the Republick of **Ragusa**, *the Rector and* Decemviri *of the College of the Seigneury* of Ragusa.

SWITZER-

SWITZERLAND.

I. THE *Switzers* conceiving themſelv oppreſt by the Houſe of *Auſtria*, ha long thoughts of ſhaking off th Yoke, and in the year 1307. *Vern Stauffacher* of *Switz*, *Walter Furſt* of *Uren*, and *A nold Melchtal* of *Underwal*, form'd a Deſign for e fecting it. *Ann.* 1308, theſe three *Cantons* entre into a League Offenſive and Defenſive on this a count, and by ſurprize made themſelves Maſters o all the Forts which kept them in awe; by takin an occaſion to carry New-Years-Gifts to the Go vernour, on New-Years-Day, according to Cuſtom *Switz* gave its Name to the whole Nation, becau it was the firſt of the three, which propos'd th Confederacy. *Lucern* joyn'd with them, *Ann.* 133 *Zurich*, 1351. *Glaris* and *Zug*, 1352. *Bern*, 135 *Friburg* and *Soleturn*, 1481. *Baſil* and *Schaffhauſe* 1501. *Apenzel*, 1513.

To range theſe *Cantons* according to their Ran and Place, and not conſidering the time of the Confederacy, they ſtand thus. *Zurich*, *Bern*, *L cern*, *Uren*, *Switz*, *Underwal*, *Zug*, *Glaris*, *Baſi Friburg*, *Soleturn*, *Schaffhauſen*, *Apenzel*. Theſe *Can tons* have all their peculiar Coats of Arms, whic may be ſeen elſewhere: and of them, *Zurich*, *Ber Baſil* and *Schaffhauſen*, profeſs *Calviniſm*. *Glar* and *Apenzel* profeſs both the *Roman* Religion an *Calviniſm*. The others profeſs the *Roman* Religio only.

Whe

When *Berthol* V. Duke of *Zeringham*, caus'd the
wn of *Bern* to be built *Ann.* 1140. He ſlew a
r which came to devour him, whence the Duke
'd this place *Bern*, which in the *German* Lan-
ge ſignifies a Bear. And ſince the firſt Founda-
n of it, the Inhabitants have always kept Bears
re in a great Pit, by the Gate of the Town, for
emembrance. The *Canton* of *Bern* is almoſt of
great extent as all the other Twelve, and of
ater ſtrength. The Town is conſiderable, and
t with Free-ſtone.

The City of *Lucern* is one of the largeſt, and moſt
ſant of *Switzerland*. The Pope keeps his Nuncio
e for all the Catholick *Cantons*, and the King of
n his Ambaſſador for the ſix *Cantons* of his Alli-
e, which are *Lucern*, *Uren*, *Switz*, *Underwal*, *Zug*,
Friburg.

The Town of *Baſil* has the greateſt Trade, and
he moſt peopled, and the pleaſanteſt of all *Swit-
land*.

The Town of *Soleturn* is very beautiful: the
ch King keeps there his Ambaſſador, and many
r Forein Princes ordinarily reſide there.

The *Switzers* hold every year at *Baſil*, the General
emblies of all the Country. When they aſſem-
ſeparately, the Catholicks take for the place of
ir Congreſs *Lucern*, and the Proteſtants *Arau*, on
River *Aar*.

All the *Cantons* are as many Republicks, which
govern'd by their Burgo-maſters, or *Avoiers*,
r Government being *Demoeratical*. The *Cantons*
ich have no Towns, call their Magiſtrates *Lan-
n*, inſtead of Burgo-maſters.

The *Switzers* have ſeveral Towns and States
ſederate with them, *viz.* the Abbot and Town
S. Gal; four Biſhops, *viz.* of *Sion*, *Baſil*, *Con-
ſtance*,

ſtance and *Croired*. The Towns of *Neuchattel*, *lengen*, *Nuemberg*, *Biel*, *Geneva*, *Mulhauſen* in *Alſ* *Rotwel* in *Swabia*, beyond the *Danube*. They h many *Prefectures*, that is, ſuch little Parcels or ditaments, as have accrued to their State, and ſubject to their Authority, either by Gift, Purch or Chance of War.

The Principal *Prefecture* is the Town of *Ba* taking its Name from the *Baths* there, and is place of meeting for the Council of State of all Confederates. The *Griſons* alſo are Confede with the *Switzers*, and of thoſe there are three viſions. 1. The *Grey League*, ſo called, becauſe Inhabitants wear a Grey Scarf. 2. The *Leagu the Houſe of God*, ſo call'd, becauſe it was the p per Patrimony of the Biſhop and Church of C 3. The *Leaguge of the ten Commonalties*. All th Confederates are able, on occaſion, readily to forth an Army of ſixty thouſand Men.

II. The Title of the **Switz-Cantons**, *The Confederate* Switz-Cantons *of the wall Conſtitu Council and College of the Diet of* Baden.

The Republick of Geneva.

I. THIS Republick profeſſes *Calvini Ann.* 1679, *Maſs* was ſaid in the C of *Geneva*, with Leave, at the Houſe the Sieur *Chauvigny*, the *French* Kin Reſidence there; which had not been done, ſi the year 1535, that *Calviniſm* was there eſtabli by a Decree of the Senate, ſeven years after t had driven out their Biſhop, who was alſo th Prince, and made themſelves a free Commonwea

II. *Gine*

II. *Geneva* gives for Arms, Party *Or*, and *Gules*, first has a demy Eagle display'd *Sable*, the second ley *Argent*, with this *Device*: *Post Tenebras Lux*.

III. The City of *Geneva* is situate on the Lake *manus*, the River *Rhone* passing thro' the lower t of it. The Buildings are Fair, and of Free-me; the compass of the whole City being about o Miles, in which there are suppos'd to be about or 17000 Souls. *Munster* calls it *Miræ voluptatis bem*. It's allied with the Protestant *Cantons* of *uerland*, and in two or three hours, it advertises the *Canton* of *Bern* to come to its succour with or 60000 Men, who may come on the Lake a after the Signal, which consists in lighted rches set from Tower to Tower. It's govern'd twenty five Senators, who follow the written w. Beside this Council of twenty five, they have of sixty, and another of two hundred.

IV. The Title of the Republick of Geneva, *the Syndick and Senators of the Free Republick of neva.*

San MARINO.

ONE little Republick we have left, which being *sui juris* and subordinate to none, must not by us be omitted, though by others it frequently is, and that is the mon-wealth of *San Marino*, (formerly call'd *Titanus*,) consisting of the Town of that me, and twelve Villages thereon depending. situate on a high Hill in *Romandiola*, in *Italy*, with-

within the Confines of the Duchy of *Urbin*. i
been a free Common-wealth ever ſince the
600, having *Dec.* 15. 1100, bought the Caſt
Penuarolſa, about a Mile from their Town, of
Counts of *Monte Feretro*, and *Dec.* 6. 1170, an
Caſtle about as far off; and Pope *Pius* II.
them five Caſtles and Villages more, *June* 25. 1
ſo that there are now accounted to be ſix thou
Inhabitants.

V. The Stile of this little Republick is
Excellent Lords of the Republick of Marino.

The *Italians* call it *La Publichetta*; tho' her
dreſs to the State of *Venice* is thus, *To our*
Siſter, the moſt Serene Republick of Venice.

POLAND.

I. POland, from the year 694, that *Lech*
Croatia was the firſt Duke, has
govern'd by *Dukes Palatines*, King
Dukes again, till the year 1295,
Primiſlaus, Surnam'd *Poſthumus*, Duke of
again aſſum'd the Name of King, which conti
ever ſince to his Succeſſors of the ſame Fa
till the year 1574. *Henry* Duke of *Anjou*, S
Henry II. King of *France*, was choſen on the
of *Sigiſmund-Auguſtus*, who was the firſt Str
to the Blood.

Joh

of Poland

…s III. of the Illuſtrious Family of *Sobieski*, the …King of *Poland*, *&c.* was elected King, *Mar.* 20. …, having before been Senator, Grand-Marſhal …*Generaliſſimo* of the Armies of the Crown: he …his ſolemn entrance at *Cracow*, Jan. 3. 1676, …was crown'd there *Febr.* 2. following, by the …p of that place, call'd *Olzaski*. He married …e his coming to the Crown, a *French* Lady, …ll *Maria Caſimire de la Grange*, Daughter to …*de la Grange*, Knight, Marqueſs of *Arquien*, …of *Beaumont*, &c. His Children by her were, … Princes *James*, *Alexander*, *John*, *Conſtantine*, …*d*, and the Princeſs *Louiſe Adelaia*, born *Oct.* 3. …7, held at the Font of Baptiſm by the Palatine …*ſſia*, for his late Majeſty *Charles* II. King of …*Britain*, &c. This Princeſs was baptiſed with … Water of the River *Jordan*, whereof the King … Father, juſt before her Birth, had been pre…ed with a Pot full, as alſo with many other …ities from *Aſia*.

…he ſaid King of *Poland* dying, ——

…*derick-Auguſtus* Elector of *Saxony*, (after many …aſſings, and much Intereſt made by the *French* … the Prince of *Conti*) was elected King, *June* … 1697. He having firſt renounc'd the Re…'d Religion in order to fit himſelf for that …wn.

II. As King of *Poland*, he bears Quarterly. …the firſt and fourth, *Gules*, an Eagle *Argent*, …n'd, membred and becked, *Or*, for *Poland*. …the ſecond and third, *Gules*, a Cavalier arm'd …, holding a Sword with the Right Hand of …ame, and a Shield *Azure*, in the left; charg'd …a Croſs, *Or*, with double croſs Bars, his Horſe …ed, *Azure*, and nail'd, *Or*, for *Lithuania*. For a Creſt,

Creſt, a Crown rais'd with eight ſmall Flowe
clos'd with eight Semicircles, terminating
Mond Or, which is the Creſt of *Poland*. The
environ'd with the Orders of *France*. The
ral Motto of the Kings of *Poland* is, *Habent*
dera Reges. His Livery is of a blue Colour.
profeſſes the *Roman* Religion; but *Greek*,
ſtants and other Sects are there tolerated. H
the *Poland* Language, which is a Dialect o
Sclavonian.

III. *Warſaw*, ſeated on the River *Viſtula*, is
frequented, beſt traded, and the capital City o
Kingdom; honour'd, for the moſt part, wit
King's Court, the holding of all publick Buſin
Peace and War. *Cracow*, ſeated on the ſame R
is little inferiour to the former, the Buildings
being fairer than elſewhere in *Poland*, of Free-
and four Stories high; but, for the moſt part
ver'd with Shingles, or Tiles of Wood.

IV. The Revenues of this King, are com
to be 600000 Crowns *per annum*, drawn chiefl
of Salt-works near *Cracow*, and from Mines of
per, Lead, Tin and Silver; from the fiſhing
in *Pruſſia*, and the tribute of the *Jews*. His D
ters are provided for at the publick Charge
for the moſt part, the expence of his Houſhol
fray'd. In time of War, he is inabled by the
to lay Impoſitions and Taxes on the People.

In *Poland*, it's an Affront to call a Man *Coſſ*
in *Italy*, *Calabrian*; in *Germany*, *Switzer*; in
Galician; in *Sweden*, *Finlander*; in *France*, *Nor*
in *England*, *Welſhman*, &c.

V. The Title of the King of Poland, *Fro*
By the Grace of God, *King of* Poland; *Great D*
Lithuania, Ruſſia, Pruſſia, Maſſovia *and* Sam
tia; *Duke of* Lieſland, Volhynia, Kiovia,

Peter Alexeewitz Czar of Moſcovy.

dlassia, Smolensko, Siberia *and* Czernicho-
rc.

Russia, or *Moscovy*.

THE first Great Duke of *Moscovy*, who shook off the *Tartarian* Bondage, was named *John*, who Reign'd about the year 1500. Since him, the Govern- as gone partly by Election, and partly by ion. The last elected, was *Michael Fredrowitz*, *Theodore*, the Patriarck of *Moscow*, and Grand- to the present *Czar*. He was elected, *Ann.* and settled this vast Empire, and magnag'd more constant way of Peace with the *Turk*, *Polonian* and *Swethlander*, than any of his cessors had done before him.

Alexowitz, then *Czar* of *Moscovy*, dying *A-* 1682, left two Sons, *John* and *Peter*, but dest by reason of his natural Defects, being by a great Party of the Empire, unfit to Go- they would have Depos'd him, and set up the er Brother; but the former being upheld by Interest, after much stir, they came to this modation, that they should Reign joyntly, they did, till when *John* dying, left hole to *Peter*, who enjoys it.

The Great Seal of *Moscovy* is, an Eagle dis- *Sable*, in a Field *Or*, bearing on its Breast a , the Field being *Gules*, charg'd with a S. *George* , holding a Launce, with which he kills a n. Betwixt the Heads of the Eagle are three s plac'd one over the other, which are said nifie *Moscovy*, and the two Kingdoms of *Cassan* *strican*. They say it was the Tyrant *Iwann* *Basileewich*,

Baſilowich, who firſt made uſe of theſe Arm
raiſe a belief that he was deſcended from th
cient *Roman* Emperors, the word *Czar*, ſigni
Cæſar. Dr. *Heylin* makes the Arms of *Moſcovy*,
a Portal open of two Leaves, and as many de
Or. His Livery is of a yellow Colour. He
the *Greek* Church, and the *Moſcovites* have a
tranſlated from the *Greek*, and printed in their
Tongue, which is the *Sclavonian*, in the
Characters. The *Moſcovites* are ſaid to beg
Year on the fifth of *September*.

III. *Moſcow*, ſeated on the River of the
Name, is the capital City, and Imperial Seat.
Cities in the World have ſuffer'd ſo much by
Ann. 1571, the *Tartars* burnt it, and in it 8000
ſons, it being then 12 Miles in compaſs, and
taining 41500 Families and Houſes, and above
Convents, Churches and Chappels. It kee
compaſs ſtill, but the number of Houſes is
ſtor'd, they not extending above five Miles;
1611, the *Polanders* burnt it; and *Ann.* 167
Fire hapning by accident, held on for three
and burnt, as it's ſaid, 5000 Houſes. This
is apt to Fires, becauſe the Houſes of the co
People are generally built of Wood, with
mixt with Straw, and done over with Lime, br
from *Smolenſko*, and are cover'd with Boar
Barks of Trees, having ſometimes Turfs
them; and Fires would happen oftner ther
that Soldiers and Guards are appointed to tak
of it. The Churches and Houſes of the Per
Quality are built with Stone or Brick, and ſo
the chief Churches are cover'd with gilt Co
Tin, and have many Globes of the ſame M
them, ſo that the Proſpect of *Moſcow* is very
tiful. There is a Bell rais'd on a Tower of

weighs above one hundred ſeventy ſix Two hundred Tuns of Metal were al- for making it. It's twenty four Foot in , the Clapper is twenty one Foot in length, eighs above ſeven Tuns.

It's ſaid that this Duke has more Lands than Dukes of *Europe* beſide; and his Government Tyrannical, ſo that he has the free and ab- diſpoſal of this Subjects Lives and Fortunes, es his Revenues what he pleaſes. But be- extraordinary ways of oppreſſing his Sub- which he often makes uſe of; he has many ry ways for amaſſing Treaſures, *viz.* by fore- g home-bred Commodities, and engroſſing ein, ſelling them at what Price he liſts, and ng others from Trade till all his are ſold. By on of Rent, Corn and Victuals, rais'd in yeas to 200000 Marks *Sterling*. Cuſtoms on andize to 800000. Poll-Money to 400000. Wood, and Hay to 30000, *&c.*

The Title of the *Czar* of *Moſcovy*, Peter witz, *By the Grace of God*, Great Lord, Czar eat Duke *of all the Great, Little and White* ; *Sole* Monarch *or* Defender *of* Moſcovy, Woldemar, Novograde; *Czar or King of* Aſtrakan *and* Siberia; *Lord of* Pleſco; *and Duke of* Smolenſko, Twer, Juhor, Perma, Veſt- Bulgaria, *and other places*; *Lord and Great Duke Lower* Novogrod, *of* Tzernikovia, Reſanſe, , Jaroſſow, Bielſezor, Udor, Obdor, Condo- *and of all the Quarters of the North*; *Lord of* Czar *of* Carralane *and* Gruſinia; *Duke of* lin, *of* Circaſſia *and* Georgia, *and of many* ordſhips, *and Eaſtern, and Weſtern, and Northern* ; *Paternal, Grand Paternal Heir, Succeſſor, Lord* ler.

Tartaria

Tartaria Precopensis, or the L
TARTARY.

I. IT's probable that upon the breaking o great Empire of the *Tartars* into upon the Death of *Tamerlane*, which ned, *Ann.* 1402. The *Precopenses* or *pean Tartars* submitted to a Prince of their ow tion, under the Power and Government of Successors they continue.

The Name of the present *Cham* of the *Less tary*, or of the *Crim Tartar*, is *Nuradin Kiery*. a Wife, call'd the *Chamine*, and four Childr all whom the Emperor of *Germany* sent P some years since. He is call'd the *Crim Tarta* the Town of *Crim*; the ancient Seat of the and at that time, the faireſt and greateſt Country, ſituate in the midſt thereof, and fo with a ſtrong Caſtle; and for the height Walls, and depth of the Ditch, eſteemed I nable. The eldeſt Son and Heir apparent *Cham* is always call'd *Sultan Galga*.

The Country is alſo call'd, *Tartaria Pre* from *Precopia*, a chief Town thereof.

II. He bears Or, three Griffins *Sable*, arm'd His Livery is of a colour. The Re there, moſt embrac'd and countenanc'd, is t *Mahomet*, mingled with ſome few of their old ciples of Chriſtianity; for they confeſs that ſhall be Judge both of the Quick and Dead, day of Judgment, and puniſh thoſe that ſpeak i rently of him: which makes great ſtore of G

Armenian Christians dwell among them. The *guage* which they speak is their own *Tartarian*, intermixt with much of the *Arabick* and *Turkish* ngues, and when they write, they use either *ldean* or *Arabick* Characters.

III. A late *French* Writer tells us, he resides at *chasarium*, which stands in the midst of his Coun- ies; perhaps the same with *Crim*, before-men- n'd. But the Court of the *Great Cham* in the mmer-time makes a moveable City, built upon *eel-Houses*, and transported from one place to a- ther, as occasion serves; which Houses at every tion, are orderly dispos'd of into Streets and anes, and by the *Tartars* are call'd *Agara*, or a own of *Carts*. They remove also their Droves Cattle up and down with them. Within these erritories there is a Town call'd *Capha*; but it be- ngs wholly to the *Turk*, he keeping there a Go- rnour. It was taken from the *Genoeses*, A. 1475. 's six or seven Miles about, being, in a manner, holly inhabited by *Christians*. The *Greeks* have welve Churches there. The *Armenians* thirty two, nd the *Romanists* one, Dedicated to St. *Peter*. The own is of great Trade.

IV. The Revenues of this Prince are uncertain, is Subjects having but little Money, and living ost upon Bartering of their Cattle: beside, what e has in Lands and Customs, and five thousand ve hundred Ducats yearly, which he receives from he Great *Turk*, he has the tenth of all Spoils which re gotten in the Wars.

The Male-Line of the *Ottoman* House failing, hese *Chams* are to succeed, upon an Agreement nade betwixt the two Emperors.

TURKY.

I. THE *Turks*, who anciently inhabi
about the *Fens* of *Mæotis*, liv'd a p
and contemptible Nation, till *Mah*
the *Sultan* of *Perſia*, rebelling agai
his Lord and Maſter, the *Caliph* of *Babylon*, ca
theſe *Turks* to his aid, and by their help obtain'
ſignal Victory; after which they deſir'd their
ges, and a fair diſmiſſion, which he refuſing,
thereupon, under the Conduct of *Tangrolipix*, th
chief Leader, aſſaulted the *Perſians*; and in their
cond Fight, overthrew and ſlew the *Sultan* himſe
and *Tangrolipix* was by both Armies proclaim
Sultan, or King of *Perſia*, about the year 1030.

There were at that time among the *Turks*, t
noted Tribes, the *Selzuccian* and the *Oguzian*, of t
former Tribe, the fore-mention'd *Tangrolipix* was t
Head; but this Line being at length all worn o
one *Ottoman*, chief of the *Oguzian* Tribe, from ſm
beginnings; Warring againſt the Chriſtians, poſſ
himſelf at length of the City of *Nice*, not long b
fore, the Imperial Seat of the *Greek* Emperors. A
Ann. 1300, took on him the Title of *Sultan*; a
from this *Ottoman* incluſively, ſeven *Sultans* of t
ſame Race reign'd; ſtill increaſing their Dominio
to the year 1450, when *Mahomet* the Second, Su
nam'd *the Great*, and firſt Emperor of the *Tur*
conquer'd the two Empires of *Conſtantinople*, and *Tr*
pezund, twelve Kingdoms, and two hundred Citi
from whence the preſent Emperor of the *Turks*, b
ing the fifteenth incluſively of the ſame Race,
deſcende

Grand Signior

ſcended. His Name is *Muſtapha*, proclaim'd Emperor upon the Death of his Predeceſſor *Achmet*.

II. He bears, *Verte*, a Creſcent *Argent*, creſted with a Turbant, charg'd with three black Plumes of Herons Quills, with with Motto, *Donec totum impleat Orbem*. His Standards have the Name of God, and ſometimes that of *Mahomet*, written on them in *Arabick* Characters; beſide theſe, there is the *Great Standard* of the Empire, and the *Took*, or the *Horſe-Tail*.

The *Great Standard* of the Empire is like a ſort of *Enſign*, or Colours of a Company: it's carefully kept in the *Seraglio*, becauſe they ſay, the *Legiſlator Mahomet* has made the Impreſſion of his Hand on it.

The *Took*, or *Horſe-Tail*, is carried on a half Pike, in memory of a *Bacha*, who, when thoſe under his Command had loſt their Great Standard, cut of a Horſe-Tail with his Semiter, and faſtn'd it on a half-Pike, held it up, and rallied his Men, and defeated the Enemy.

I know not whether this *Horſe-Tail* may not relate to the *Horſe-Tail* of the famous Capt. *Sertorius*; who to teach his Men that the ſtreſs of War lay in Unity, ſhew'd them an *Horſe-Tail*, from which it was eaſie for any Man to draw out the hairs one by one, but that no Man could draw them out when twyn'd together.

The *Grand Seignior* carries on his Turbant, three Plumes made of Herons Feathers; but if he ſends the *Grand Viſier* to the Army, he takes out one, and puts it in the *Viſier's* Turbant, for a mark of the Authority he gives him.

The *Mahometans* go by a *Lunar* Calculation in their Calendars, and this is the reaſon why thoſe Worſhippers cauſe the *Creſcent*, or Figure of the New

Moon to be ſet on the Spires of their *Moſchi*, or
gids, as we ſee the Cock or Vane, &c. on ours. Th
ſet it alſo upon their Ships inſtead of the *Hea*
Caſtor and *Pollux*. Indeed, it's the General Co
zance of the *Grand Signiory*, and it's common to
Perſian with the *Turk*.

The ancient Arms of the Eaſtern Empire we
Mars, a Croſs *Sol* betwixt four *Greek Beta's*, of the
cond. The four *Beta's* ſignifying, Βασιλεὺς Β
λέων, Βασιλεῦων Βασιλεῦσι, that is to ſay, *Rex*
gum, *Regnans Regibus*.

The *Grand Signior's Livery* is of a *Green Co*
He profeſſes the *Mahometan* Religion: and the be
ſorts of *Turks* uſe the *Sclavonian* Language, wh
being originally the *Tartarian*, borrowed from
Perſians, their Words of State; from the *Ara*
their Words of Religion; from the *Grecians*, th
Words or Terms of War; from the *Italians*, th
Terms of Navigations.

III. *Conſtantinople*, by the *Turks* called *Stam*
is the Capital City of the *Ottoman* Empire, and i
ſputably the fineſt Port of *Europe*. It's about
(*Heylin* ſays eighteen Miles) in compaſs, takin
the *Seraglio*, and has twenty two Gates, and cont
as *Botero* ſays, ſeven hundred thouſand Souls.
Ground it ſtands on, conſiſts of ſeven little H
like that of ancient *Rome*; thus all the Houſes
ing of different Elevations, are advantagiouſly
from the Fields and Sea, and appear very beauti
but the inſide of it, does not anſwer the Beauty
this Proſpect: for the Streets are narrow, and
winding; the Houſes are ordinarily built of W
hence there often happen Fires, and they are
of two Stories high.

It's remarkable, that this City was taken by
met, the Second of the Name, and eleventh
per

ror of the *Turks*, *Ann.* 1453, on *Tuesday*, being the enty ſeventh day of *May*, and the third day of *Whitſontide*, a day which is kept Feſtival in Honor the *Holy Ghoſt*, whom the *Greeks*, from the time their Patriarch *Photius*, who lived about the ar 860, had denied to proceed from the Son of d, drawing all the Oriental Church to this Er-, in which they have ſtill continued. The Tem- of St. *Sophia* in *Conſtantinople*, now converted to *ſque*, for Beauty and the Elegancy of the Build-, is thought to exceed all the Fabricks in the orld; concerning which, a *Greek* Hiſtorian thus hetically delivers himſelf. The moſt ſplendid auguſt Temple of St. *Sophia*, is the Church of God, a terreſtrial Paradiſe; which I believe the *ophians* themſelves with admiration admire; and God vouchſafes to reſide in Works, rendred as ite as poſſible, by the Hands of Men, certainly reſides here or no where. This Church being inely built, the Ornament of the whole Earth, t gloriouſly ſhines like another Sun, and cele- l Giant, *&c.* When the Emperor *Juſtinian*, o had beſtowed ſeventeen Years in finiſhing it, red it firſt with the Patiarch *Euthymius*, he gave d thanks, that by his Aſſiſtance, he had com- ted ſo admirable a Work, and ſaid, *Viri te ſu-*. And on a Pedeſtal in the midſt of the Im- ial *Fountain*, before the Church, he cauſed to be ced the *Statue* of *Solomon*, as gazing on it, and lding his Finger on his Mouth, as owning him- lf far exceeded by this Structure of the New *Hie- ſalem*. But however this Temple is adorned, it's t a Trifle, if compared in bigneſs with the an- nt Temple at *Hieruſalem*.

There is a pleſant Story in *Glycas*, relating to t Edifice. When *Juſtinian* undertook to build it, bought ſeveral Houſes near the place where he tended the Building, which People, willing to p mote the Work, ſold him at a reaſonable Val But there was one Man, who by no means wo part with his Houſe, notwithſtanding any Offi made him by the Emperor: whereat the Empe was much troubled. A Magiſtrate of the To underſtanding this, and well knowing the *Genius* the Man, and that he was greatly delighted in ing Feats of Chivalry, at a time when the *Tur ment* was to be held, clapp'd this Man into cuſtod whereupon he cried out, that the Emperor ſho have what he pleaſed, ſo he might have freed to ſee the ſight, and parted with his Houſe acc dingly.

The Palace of the *Seraglio* contains three Cou one within another, the Buildings yielding u thoſe of *France* and *Italy*, for the neat contriv ces, but far ſurpaſſing them for coſt and curio neſs.

The *Grand Signior* has many other conſidera Cities, the chief is *Grand Cairo* in *Egypt*, whic eight Miles in compaſs, and being view'd fro high place, it preſents a moſt delightful Proſpe the *Moſques* being built of various Colours, and v beauteous, and the other Houſes, though but t Stories high, having generally their Roofs ra with Turrets for Coverings, and being all furrou ed with Palm-Trees and Gardens.

Alexandria alſo in *Egypt*, has been a conſidera Town, belonging to the *Grand Signior*; it is preſent full of Ruins, and but poorly inhabit the cauſe is imputed to the illneſs of the Air, dur the Months of *July*, *Auguſt*, *September* and O

; which is thought to proceed from this; that greateſt part of the Houſes are built on ſolid ults, which ſerve as Ciſterns to keep the Waters *Nilus*, whence the Air becomes corrupted and dines to Diſeaſes.

He has alſo the City of *Babylon*, in *Chaldea*; not ancient *Babylon*, but another City going by that me, ſituate forty Miles more North, maintain'd ſly at preſent, by the Trade of *Aleppo*, and be- ſeven Miles in compaſs.

IV. The *Turkiſh* Empire being of ſo vaſt an Ex- in three parts of the World, *viz.* *Africa*, *Aſia*, *Europe*, muſt of neceſſity yield an immenſe eaſure. A certain Author ſays, he has under ſeventy Kingdoms and three Empires. The venues conſiſt chiefly in Tributes raiſed on the ople, and in Cuſtoms, and theſe are paid for the ſt part in Silver. As for the Gold which is rai- , it proceeds from four Sources, whereof two Forein and two of the Country. One of the , is the Trade of the *Engliſh*, *French*, *Dutch*, *Ita- ns*, *Moſcovites* and *Polanders*, who bring Ducats m their Countries. The other is their annual ibute of the *Cham* of the *Leſſer Tartary*, the Prin- of *Tranſylvania*, *Moldavia*, *Volachia*, the Repub- of *Raguſa*, and a part of *Mengrelia* and of *Ruſſia*, ght to pay the *Grand Signior* in Gold, which a- unts to conſiderable Sums. One of the two urces of the Country is the Spoils of the *Barbe's*, their Moneys, which for the moſt part is Gold, ming to the *Grand Signior* at their Deaths: the o- r, the Revenue of *Egypt*, which amounts yearly Twelve Millions of Livres. Beſide this yearly om, the *Turk* has a ſecret Treaſure, conſiſting of h Stores of Gold, as have been laid up by the Ot- *an* Pri ces; and in this private Treaſury, when

Ibrahim, this Emperor's Predeceſſor came to
Crown, there were four thouſand Bags of Go
each containing 15000 Ducats of Gold, or thi
thouſand Crowns, which Sum makes three hund
and ſixty millions of Livres.

Some have affirm'd the *Grand Signior* to be P
prietor of all the Lands under his Dominions,
that Fathers do not leave the Succeſſion to t
Children, which is a great miſtake, for the righ
inheriting according to the degree of Blood, is
only granted to the *Turks*, but likewiſe to the Gr
they paying the *Grand Signior*, only about three
Cent. at each change of Heir.

V. The Title of the Emperor of the Tur
*I Lord of all Lords; Ruler of Eaſt and Weſt, who
able to do and undo whatſoever liſteth me; Lord of*
Greece, Perſia *and* Arabia; *Governor of all thoſe
whatever King and Lord they are ſubject; the great K
of theſe times, and the ſtrong Giant of this largeſt U
verſal World; Lord of the* White *and* Black *Sea,
of the holy City of* Mecha, *ſhining with the ſplendo
God, and of the City of* Medina, *and of the holy
choſt City of* Jeruſalem; *King of the moſt noble K
dom of* Egypt; *Lord of the Lands of* Ionia, *and of
Cities of the Senate of* Athens, *of the Sacred Temp
God as* Zabulon *and* Baſſio, Rethſam *and* Magog
the Seat and Throne of the Great King Nathin Retta
Lord of the Iſle of Algiers, *and Prince of the Kingd
of* Tartary, Meſopotamia, *of the* Medes *and* Ge
gians, *and of all* Greece, *the* Morea *and* Natolia, A
Armenia, Wallachia, Moldavia, *and of all* Hung
*and of very many other Kingdoms and Dominions of w
I am Emperor. The Great* Ceſar, Sultan Soliman,
of the Great Emperor Sultan Selim, *who have P
from God to govern with a Bridle, all People; and Po
to open the Gates and Bars of all Cities and ſtrong Pla*

ll the Ends of the Earth are delivered into my Potent Hand, none excepted; I am Lord of the East from the Land of Tscin *to the Ends of* Africa, *whom God has appointed a Stout Warrior by the Edge of the Sword; among whose most powerful Kingdoms, the Invincible Castle of* Cesar *is of the least Repute, and the Empire or Dominion of* Alexander *the Great, is accounted the meanest amongst my Hereditary Dominions: with me is the Fortitude of the World, and the Vertue of the Firmament.*

The Stile used by *Solyman* the Magnificent.

SOlyman, *by the Grace of God, King of Kings, Lord of Lords, greatest Emperor of* Constantinople *and* Trapezund, *most mighty King of* Persia, Arabia, Syria *and* Egypt; *Lord of* Asia *and* Europe; *Prince of* Mecha *and* Aleppo; *Ruler of* Jerusalem, *and Master of the Universal Sea.*

The Title used by *Amurath* III. Emperor of the *Turks*.

SUltan Amurath, *Son of Sultan* Selim, *Lord of* Constantinople; *King of* Africa *and* Trapezund, Pontus *and* Bende, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, Cilicia, Pamphylia, Lycia, Caria, Sigea, Scuntia, Armenia *and* Albania; *Lord of* Tartary *and* Hungary; *King of all things under the Sun, that are governed by God's Providence; Destroyer of Christendom; Lord and King over all those who attack my Land and Kingdom.*

PERSIA.

I. HIſtorians made eight *Dynaſties* of *P*
ſian Kings. The fifth of theſe *D*
naſties was begun in the Perſon
Tangrolipix, the firſt *Perſian* Ki
of the *Turkiſh* Race, *Ann.* 1030, who is mention
by me in my foregoing Account of *Turky*. T
Race failing, the ſixth *Dynaſty* began in *Ha*
made King of *Perſia* by *Occata*, the *Great Cham*
Tartary, Ann. 1260. This *Tartarian Dynaſty* en
alſo in *Perſia*, with the Race of *Tamerlane*; and
ſeventh *Dynaſty* of the *Turcoman*, or *Armenian* Ra
began in *Uſſan Caſſanes*, Ann. 1472, he being
Son of one of thoſe poor *Armenian* Princes, diſp
ſeſſed by *Bajazet* the Firſt, Emperor of the *Tu*
and reſtored by *Tamerlane*, who grew at len
to that power, that he overthrew in a pitched Fi
Zeuxes, the laſt of the *Tartarian* Race, and ſl
him.

This *Dynaſty* of the *Turcoman* or *Armenian* R
continued till 1496, that *Alamat*, the laſt King
it, was overthrown and ſlain by *Hyſmael*, one of
Sophian Race and Faction. The Quarrel and
caſion was thus:

Mahomet the Impoſtor, and firſt Emperor
the *Saracens*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament,
queathed the Succeſſion of that Eſtate to *Ha*
near Kinſman, and Husband to *Fatima* his
Daughter: but *Abubekar*, *Haumar*, and *O*
three powerful Men, and the chief Comman
of the Army in the time of *Mahomet*, ſuc

rely followed one another in the ſupreme Dig-ity. After their Deaths, *Hali* enjoyed the Honor r a little while, ſupplanted firſt, and afterwards nquiſhed by *Muhavias*, a great Man of War, who ceeded in it, and to ſecure himſelf, ſlew *Haſen*, *Oſſan*, the Son of *Hali*, and eleven of his Sons; welfth eſcaping, called *Muſa Ceredino*, from whom *ſmael Sophi* above-mentioned, was lineally de-nded, who, after his Victory, and being crown-King, or *Shaw* of *Perſia*, altered the Form of ligion, making *Hali* and himſelf the ſole Suc-ſſors of *Mahomet*, and condemning *Abubekar*, *mar* and *Oſman* with the *Turks*, as Rebels and hiſmaticks. Hence proceeded the bloody Wars twixt them and the *Turks*; the *Perſians* burning hatſoever Book they found concerning thoſe ree; and the *Turks* holding it more meritorious kill one *Perſian*, than ſeventy *Chriſtians*.

This *Hiſmael Sophi* was the Founder of this ghth *Dynaſty* of the *Perſian* Kings, *Ann.* 1505, om whom is deſcended,

Cha Solyman, the late King of *Perſia*, at his ming to the Crown, called *Cha Sefi*; he came to King, *Ann.* 1666, his Father *Cha Abas* then dy-g, himſelf at that time being thirty five years of ge. It's a remarkable Paſſage concerning the ange of this King's Name, and his being twice own'd, which was on this occaſion.

It happened ſome time after his being crown'd, at he grew indiſpoſed in his Health, and his Phyſi-n had tried ſeveral methods on him without ſuc-ſs; whereupon, the King's Mother growing im-ent, fell ſeverely on the Phyſician, and charged for being either Fool or Traytor, that he did cure the King. The Doctor finding himſelf ſo ly put to it, had no way to ſhift himſelf, but by charging

charging the Fault on the Stars and the Astro
gers, and told her, if the King languish'd, and cou
not recover a perfect health, it proceeded not fro
any Failure in him or his Medicines, but for t
the Astrologers had not taken the Aspect of a fa
vourable Constellation at the time of his Coronatio
The Physician was backt by all his Friends at Cou
and particularly by one of the King's Astrologe
who had a secret hatred against the Prince of t
Astrologers, who had been appointed to obser
the favourable hour for the King's Coronation; a
the former made out the mistake astrologically
the *Grandees* of the Court; so that the King a
Queen-Mother were possess'd of the truth of wh
the Physician had aver'd. The chief Astrolog
seeing how things went, was forc'd, for fear
drawing on him somewhat worse, not only to s
bear contradiction, but withal, to applaud what w
said; and upon this second Inauguration, the Ki
chang'd his Name, as is said before, which w
judged unfortunate to the State; and he began
he thought) to find himself better afterward.

Note that the Word *Cha*, in the *Persian* Tongu
signifies *King*, and though many call all the Kin
of *Persia*, *Sophies*, some modern Accounts say, t
an Error so to do, and that *Sophi* is a Proper Nam
or rather a Name of the Religion of *Hali*, it sig
fying *Wise and knowing in the Law*.

II. Concerning this King's Arms, there are va
ous Opinions. According to his Picture, to be fo
in many places, there's a Sun Or, in a Field *Azu*
According to some ancient Books of *Heraldry*, t
Kings of *Persia* have a white Banner, charged w
an Eagle displaid and crown'd Or. Another A
thor assures us, they give the Crescent, as the Tur
Emperors, with this difference, that there is a Hu
add

fled to it. Others maintain, that beside their bear-
g the Crescent, they cause it to be carried before
m, when they walk in Ceremony, and that all
hometan Kings have the Crescent in their Arms,
d that *Blazon* and Coats of Arms are not much
d in those Countries, but that in lieu, they make
of some marks. Another says, they bear *Or*,
h a Dragon *Gules*; and others say, *Or*, with a Buf-
's Head, *Sable*. Others say, they give the Sun
d Moon; and others, a Rising-Sun on the back of
lion, with a Crescent: and in truth, this is their
blem and Hieroglyphick; and the *Armenians*,
bjects to the *Persian*, that are at *Paris*, say, that
se are the *Arms* of this Crown, and our Merchants
London, who have liv'd in *Persia* many Years, af-
m this to be the Great Seal of the King of *Persia*.
professes the *Mahometan* Religion, according to
Doctrine of *Hali*, the *Turks* following that of
an, and he uses the *Persian* Language, which is
limited within the Provinces of the *Persian* Em-
e, but used also in the Court and Camp of the
at Mogul, and some parts of *Zagathay*: and where
is not vulgarly spoken, it is studied and under-
od by Persons of the more eminent sort, as the
in by the Gentry of these Western Parts; so
t he has this Language, may travel over all the
f without an Interpreter.

III. *Hispaan*, seated on the River *Senderut*, is the
pital City of *Persia*, and the ordinary place of Re-
ence of the Kings. The Town and Suburbs are
most of as great extent as *Paris*; but the num-
of the Inhabitants is much less. The greatest
t of the Houses there, are but of one Story, or
o at most; they are built of Bricks, only dried in
Sun, and generally they have flat Roofs (as is
al in the *East*) and *Terrasses* on the Tops. The

Fronts

Fronts facing the Streets are very mean, and
Mens Apartments are very neat; as for thos
the Women, Strangers are no ways permitted
ſee them. Each conſiderable Houſe has a Gar
belonging to it, where they do not now ſuffer
great number of Plane Trees to grow, which
merly made the Town, at a diſtance, ſeem li
Foreſt. The Streets are narrow, oblique and
dark; becauſe, for the greateſt part, they h
Arches made on each ſide of them, for walk
dry. They are not paved, wherefore the Dir
very troubleſome in the Winter, and the Duſt
the Summer. The Town Walls are only
Earth.

He has a Seat of Pleaſure at *Tangehawr*; it's of
great receipt but for the Coſt and Ornaments of
and for the Delightfulneſs of the Gardens, adjo
ing to it, not yielding to any in his large Empi
and for *Grotto's*, Eccho's, Labyrinths, and other
cellencies of Art, perhaps not followed in
World; eſpecially, conſidering that it ſtands
the midſt of a ſandy Deſart.

IV. *Pontier*, a late *French* Writer, tells us, t
the King of *Perſia* has fifteen Millions of Crowns
nual Rent. His Revenues ariſe from the Fiſh
of Pearls, found on his Coaſts, from the Mines
the old and new Rocks of *Torqueiſe-Stones*, from
Cuſtoms and the Sale of all ſorts of Merchandiz
which pay proportionably to the price they are ſo
at. And each publick Hall built for the entertai
ment of Travellers, pays the King a Tribute.

The Government of the King of *Perſia*, tho' it
deſpotical and ſevere, has a great deal leſs of
Tyrant in it, than any other of the *Mahometan* Kin
or Princes; theſe cheriſhing their Brethren, ma
taining Nobility amongſt them, and encoura

Industry; which makes them to be better ser- than the *Turk* or *Tartar*, to both whom they are inferior both in Power and Treasure. Their cers of State, and Men of principal Employ- e, for the most part, are *Eunuchs* (as generally ll Empires of the *East*) such Persons being ght most trusty, because abstracted from the igation of Wife and Children, they study more Prince's Service, than their own Advantage.

Sha Soliman died in the year 1694, of Drinking, ing his Son *Sha Ismael* his Heir, about the Age Twenty, now reigning.

V. The Stile of the King of *Persia*. Sultan mael, *Great King of* Persia; *Chief* Calif *of the Sect* Ali; *Head of* Kaselbas; *Great Lord over* Parthia, dia, Assyria *and* Armenia; *A dear Son, and strict rver of the Laws of the Prophet* Mahomet; *An En- ator of Rebels*; *Conqueror of all the Eastern Kings*; *ce of the Great and Mighty City of* Samarkand; *r and lawful Successor of Great* Ismael *the Invin- e* Sophy; *The greatest and most esteem'd Lord of all and Empires of the whole* East.

Grand Tartary and *China*.

THE Chronicles of *China* tell us of three hundred and forty Kings, which for the space of 4000 years there reign'd, and that the Country being without ule or settled Government before, was first re- c'd into Order by one *Vitey*, by whom the People re instructed in *Physick*, *Astrology*, *Divination*, the rts of *Tillage*, *Shipping*, &c. Of this King's Race there

are

are ſaid to have been two hundred and ſeven Kings, who held the State 2257 Years. The la them was *Tsuintsuon*, who being ill-neighbour the *Scythians* (not yet call'd *Tartars*) is ſaid to built that vaſt Wall, extended four hundred Lea in length, parting *Tartary* from *China*, having a end of every League a ſtrong Rampart, or Bulw continually garriſon'd, and well furniſh'd wit warlike Neceſſaries. This Wall in reality, is o continuation made good of a Chain of Mount dividing the two Countries; there being a W of the like Nature, though not for the ſame uſe the Kingdom of *Peru* in *America*, of which I h given an account before. Now this King *Tsuin* being ſlain by ſome of his Subjects, who fo themſelves burden'd and waſted with his W the Race of theſe Kings ended; and then ſev Princes of *Chineſe* Families held the Govemm one after another, and afterwards ſeveral *Tar* Princes; *China* being conquer'd by the *Tartars*, made a Province by them, till about the Year 12 when a *Chineſe*, nam'd *Huih*, a mean Perſon, but great Courage, rais'd to himſelf a ſtrong Party, drove the *Tartars* out of all and was crown'd E peror of *China*; taking to himſelf the Name *Hungus* (by ſome Writers commonly call'd *Hom* that is, a famous Warrior, and gave to his Childr and their Poſterity the Name of the *Taingian* Fa ly, from whom the laſt King of *China*, call'd *Ki chius* was deſcended, and under whom *China* w again conquer'd by the *Tartars*, and continues u der their ſubjection.

To give an account of the Riſe of the *Tarta* it was as follows. *Eaſt Tartary* contains many R gions, govern'd formerly by diſtinct Governour and among thoſe Regions, there were ſix of chief

Not

...; whereof one was nam'd *Tartar*, giving Name ...he *Tartars*, which was divided among five *Tribes*, ... govern'd by its Chief, as it's commonly a-...g barbarous Nations, tho' all of them were sub-...inate to a higher Power being oppress'd by a ...g of *Tenduc*, another of the six chief Regions, so ...'d. But at length one *Cingis*, a Chief of one of ...said five *Tribes*, first with the force of his own ..., subdued the other four *Tribes*, and afterward ... King of *Tenduc* himself; and then took on him ... Title of *Cham*, or Emperor, about the Year ...62. And this was the first step by which this ... and beggarly Nation began their Empire and ...ereignty, whereas before they liv'd like Beasts, ...ing neither Letters, Faith nor Dwelling, but in ...nts, nor any thing befitting Men. Some write ...t *Cingis*, before he join'd Battle with the King of ...*duc*, consulted with his Divines and Astrologers ...the Success, who taking a green Rod, cleft it a-...der, and on one piece writ the name of *Cingis*, ... on the other the name of the King of *Tenduc*, and ...'d them not far asunder, and then fell to reading ...ir Charms and Conjurations; whereupon the ...eds fell a fighting, in the sight of the whole ...my, the Reed of *Cingis* overcoming the other, ...ereby they foretold the joyful News of Victory ...the *Tartars*; which accordingly happen'd. But ...ether this seems not a Story contriv'd in imita-...n of the *Rod* of *Moses*, and those of *Pharaoh's Ma-...ians*, I leave it to Consideration. From the fore-...d *Cingis*, the present *Cham*, or Emperor of *Grand ...tary* and *China* is descended. The most famous ...all the *Chams* of *Tartary* was the Great *Tamerlane*, ...o reign'd about the Year 1370, he being thought ...have subdued more Provinces in his Life-time, ...n the *Romans* had done in eight hundred Years.

Dying

Dying, he divided his Empire among his Child
viz. *Perſia* to *Mizra Charock*, his fourth Son, Z
to another, &c.

The account of the preſent Emperor of the
tick Tartars and of *China* ſtands thus. *Ann.* 164
Chineſe call'd *Lycungus* revolted againſt the E
ror of *China* call'd *Zunchius*, defeated many of
Generals, and ſurpiz'd the Town of *Pekin*.
Emperor for fear of falling into the Hands
the Rebels, ran into the Garden of his Palace,
ſeeing himſelf purſued, hung himſelf on a
Some time before, he had ſent a conſiderable A
againſt the *Tartars*, who had made ſome Incurſ
into *China*: *Uſangus*, who commanded it, hea
all what had paſt, ſent to deſire the *Tartars* to
with him, and to march together againſt the Re
Xungteus the King of the *Tartars* accepted the
poſition, and came to him with eighty thouſ
Horſe, which were follow'd by about two hun
thouſand Foot. As ſoon as the *Tartars* ſaw th
ſelves the ſtronger, they made *Uſangus* and his Tr
to ſhave themſelves like the *Tartars*, and w
ſtraight to *Pekin*, which *Lycungus* had forſaken,
having pillag'd it of all the Treaſures of the Em
rors of *China*. *Xungteus*, the King of the *Tartars*,
on the way, and left but one Son, ſix years of A
The *Tartars* own'd him for their Emperor,
after having Crown'd him ſecond Emperor
China, by the name of *Xunchius*, they purſued th
Enterprize under the Conduct of *Amavangus*,
Uncle and Tutor; and in ſeven years they perfe
ed the Conqueſt of almoſt the whole Empire,
defeated many Princes of the *Royal Houſe*, who
been Crown'd in different Provinces. This Em
ror *Zunchius* died *Feb.* 6. 1661, and had for Succe
his Son, only eight years of Age. He ordered

that his Mother and Grand-mother ſhould have Care of his Education till he were *Major*; and the State ſhould be govern'd by four *Mandarins* great Lords of the *Tartars*. He was call'd then , but ſince he has aſcended the Throne, he has d himſelf to be call'd *Tunchi*. He reigned ably till the beginning of the year 1674. that foremention'd *Uſangus*, ſeeing the Deſolation of Country, and being in ſome Power, as being eroy of *Quanſi*, now let his Hair grow like the eſes, and endeavour'd to ſhake off the *Tartar* e, making himſelf Maſter, in a little time, of great Provinces, on the Weſtern part of *China*, drawing to his ſide the Viceroys of *Foquien* and n, who commanded on the Eaſt and South. theſe three could not long agree, ſo that the laſt ſubmitted themſelves again to the *Tartars*; *Uſangus* now ſtands only on a Defenſive War, g Maſter of the Provinces of *Quanſi* and *Huquan*, re the *Chineſes* keep ſtill ſome remainder of t firſt Grandeur.

. *Pontier* ſays that this Emperor bears, *Or*, an *Sable*, for *Tartary*; and that, as King of *China*, bears, *Argent*, three Blackmoors Heads, plac'd front, their buſt veſted *Gules*. Another ſays, the gs of *China* have for *Blazon*, two Dragons, and the ancient Kings of *China* had a kind of wn. That now the *Tartar* Kings that command re, have for their Royal mark, a ſort of Cap, paſt about with a Circle of Ivory, and termi- ing in a point, with a kind of Tower, *Or*; on top of which there are many Pearls, and among m one as big as a Pigeon's Egg: theſe Pearls be- the ſole mark of the Royalty, none of the Kings *China*, how abſolute ſoever they may be, daring wear them on their Caps. The ancient Motto

of

of the Emperors of *Tartary*, engraven in their was this, *Deus in Cœlo & Chinkuth Chan in Terr fortitudo, & omnium hominum Imperator.* The peror professesses the *Mahometan* Religion, and the *Chinese* and *Tartarian* Languages.

III. *Manessin Mallet*, in his late description o Universe, says that the little Knowledge Men had of the Eastern Part of *Tartary*, which is North of *China*, has occasion'd the Error of Persons, who have taken *Chambalu* and two different Towns: the greatest part of graphers having made *Chambalu* the capital Ci *Cathai*, which they believ'd to be one of the Countries of *Tartary*; but since we have seen relation of the Voyage of the *Dutch* to Chi that of Father *Kircher*, it has no longer been ed, but that *Cathai* was the Northern part of and that the Town of *Pekin*, was that which *Saracens* and *Muscowites* call *Chambalu*, that Court or City of the King, the name of nifying the same in the *Chinese* Language City is said to be of a vast extent, but we hav any account thereof to relie on, but it's gene agreed, that the Houses, for the most part, are of one Story; and the Streets being not pav'd troublesome a Dust is rais'd by the Wind in Summer, that it forces those who have not p tive Chairs, to cover their Faces with a Lin Cloth, reaching to their Girdles, through w they may see without being seen; and the makes the Streets altogether as offensive in Winter. In this City, as they say, the King Palace of great Magnificence and Curiosity.

Nankin is the next chief City of *China*, and inferiour to the former, only in the number of habitants, which, by reason of the King's Reside

ing, is there greater. The Houſes of the chief chants are very well built, and of many Stories. y compute in it a Million of Inhabitants, with- comprising a Garriſon of forty thouſand Men, there by the *Tartars*, under the command of Lieutenant-General of the Southern Provinces, reſides there. There are ſeveral accounts of ſt numbers of Cities, Towns, Villages, Houſes Inhabitants of *China*, as alſo of their incredible ers of Shipping, concerning all which, we more perfect accounts to relie on.

. It's ſaid that the Kings of *China* have ordi- had a yearly Revenue of above a hundred and Millions of Crowns. His Revenues, as *China rary*, may be what he liſts himſelf, he being ſolute Lord of all the Subject has, without any he can call his own. But that which ordina- crues to him is the tenth of the Wool, Silk, , Corn and Cattle: and he draws into his own s all the Gold and Silver which is brought in- Country, and which he cauſes to be melted reſerved in his Treaſury; impoſing on his e inſtead of Money, in ſome places, Cockle- , others a black Coin, made of the Bark of , with his ſtamp on it: and he keeps to him- the whole Trade of Pearl-fiſhing, which no upon pain of Death, dares fiſh for, but by from him.

The Title of the Emperor of *China*, *A Son t Sun, and the crown'd Lion, at whoſe Feet the n of all the Potentates of the Earth are laid, and with his coſtly Slipper, tramples upon all the Scepters World.*

INDIA.

I. THE Emperor of *India*, call'd the *Mogul*, or King of *Indoſtan*, is n *Aureng Zebe*, which in the *Indian* guage ſignifies, *The Ornament Throne.* He is call'd the *Mogul*, by reaſon o deſcent from the *Mogul-Tartars*, one of the five *Tribes*, or Nations mentioned in the foreg Head, in which that People was divided, de originally from the Great *Tamerlane.* The pr Emperor began to Reign, *Ann.* 1660, after the Deaths which he made his own Father and Bro to ſuffer, he being the third, of four Sons of Prince. He has many Children, and his alde is call'd *Sultan Mahmoud.*

II. The Armorial Shield of *India* is, *Argent*, with Beſants, *Or.* He profeſſes the *Mahometa* ligion, which has been long embrac'd by the *tars*, from whom they were originally deſcen and he uſes the *Scythian* or *Tartarian* Lang from which the *Turks* (a *Scythian* People) diffe in Dialect, and a ſprinkling of the *Perſian* inter with it.

III. The City where he keeps his Cou called *Agra.* He formerly reſided at *Labor.* is eſteemed twice as great as *Hiſpaan.* The H of the Perſons of Quality are Magnificent, th they are but of one Story, or two at moſt, an environed with very high Walls, to keep Wives from being ſeen.

IV.

IV. This King has an infinite Treaſure in Gold d precious Stones. His yearly Revenue is ſaid be fifty Millions of Crowns; and he is Heir to ery Man's Eſtate, that is worth the having; the ſons and Purſes of his Subjects being at his ſole poſal, ſo that he may amaſs what Treaſures, and e what Forces for War, he pleaſes.

V. The Title of the *Great Mogul*, Ochach Dzan h, *Great* Mogul, *and King of the* Eaſt-Indies; *the tieſt Monarch and Lord of the whole World*; *King of* ndaliar, Chiſmer *and* Charazon; *Sovereign of* De- *and* Golconda; *Lord of all great Mines.*

Decan and *Cambaia.*

THE chief Cities are *Decan* and *Veſapore*, the Royal Reſidence was ordinarily at *Daneger*. There is much talk of a great Cannon in the Artillery here. There in this Country, a Hill encompaſt with a high all, and kept by a ſtrong Garriſon, becauſe of great Store of Diamonds, and other Precious nes, which are dug out of it. *Ann.* 1509, the *Portugueſes* took from a Prince of *Decan*, the I- d and Town of *Goa*, which they have ſince de the Capital of their *Eaſt-India* Conqueſts. This Kingdom, as well as that of *Golchonda*, has n ſeveral years ſubdu'd by the *Great Mogul.*

CALI-

CALICUT.

I. THE Name of the King of *Calicut* *Zamorin.*

II. He profeſſes the *Mahom* Religion.

III. His Capital City, and the ordinary plac his Reſidence is *Calicut*: It is in length exten upon the Sea-ſhore three Miles, and a Mile breadth, containing about ſix thouſand Houſes; mean and low built, few of them exceeding height of a Man on Horſe-back, the Soil bein hollow and full of Water, that it is not capabl a Foundation for a heavier building, and for cauſe unwall'd; ſo that Merchants Houſes are valued but at twenty Crowns, thoſe of the comm ſort, no more than ten; yet it is of great Trad The *Portugueſe* forced a Foundation on the ſ there for a ſtrong Caſtle, but were ſo put to it the King of *Calicut*, that they were fain to de liſh it, and to quit their Poſts. The Prieſts *Bramans* there wear yellow clothing, becauſe t think this Colour conſecrated to God, by reaſo its reſemblance to the Sun and to Gold.

PEG

PEGU.

THE Kingdom of *Pegu* and the Town of its name, are now almoſt ruined. *Siriaugh* is at preſent the moſt conſiderable Town of the Kingdom, and the ordinary ce of the King's Reſidence. *Pegu* was once the ef City, and was very famous, having round a- it a Moat, in which Crocodiles were kept, to p People from ſurpriſing the Town. The Peo- of *Pegu* have white Elephants in great Venera- , and think they draw on them a Benediction, that their falſe Prophet *Xaca* was metamor- 'd into that Animal. This King is a *Pagan*.

SIAM.

THE preſent King of *Siam* is above fif- ty years of Age. His name, when he was General of the late King's Army, was *Uprah Pepporis Chay*.

II. He is a *Pagan*, though the People of *Siam* are erally *Adiaphoriſts*; that is to ſay, all Religions indifferent to them, becauſe they believe them good; wherefore they tolerate them all, ſo they y conſiſt with the Laws of their State.

III. The capital City is *Siam*: it's ſaid to be one the fineſt a Man can look on. The Buildings are in admirable Structure; and the Temples, Mo-

ſteries, and gilded Towers appear ſo rich
beautiful, that they ſurpaſs all may be imagin'
moſt ſtately.

JAPAN.

I. *Pontier* tells us the Emperor of *Jap*
Name is *Xogun*, or *Taico*, *Mallet*
it's *Quane*.

II. According to the Relation of
Ambaſſadors of the *Dutch East-India* Compa
ſent to the Emperor, his Arms are, Or, with
Stars *Argent*, in an Oval Shield, and bordered
little Points of Gold. *Mallet* ſays, he bears
with three Trefoils *Argent*. He is a *Pagan*.

III. *Meaco* was formerly the Capital City
Japan, while the Emperors there reſided; but
he has left it, it is not ſo conſiderable, tho' it
tains ſtill above one hundred thouſand Hou
the moſt part built of Carpenters Work, as b
leſs ſubject to be ſhaken with Earthquakes, w
are there very frequent. In this City is a
magnificent Palace, in which the *Dairy*, or C
Prieſt reſides. *Yedo* is now the Capital City,
Emperor there reſiding. The Houſes are gener
built of Clay, and cover'd with Wood, that
moiſture might not prove offenſive. The
Mens Palaces are numerous, and of
Structure. There is one Street in the
four Leagues in length. The Emperor's
there is one of the moſt beautiful
Temple of *Amida* in *Yedo* is very

IV. T

IV. This Country is very fertile in Corn, ...its, Wild-Fowl, Pearls, Mines of Gold and Sil-..., and others. Rice alone, as it's ſaid, brings ...s Emperor yearly two Millions of Crowns.

TONQUIN.

THE preſent King of *Tonquin* is about ſixty two years of Age.

II. He is a *Pagan*; and when a King is there newly elected, the number of ...ts, ſent to be ſacrific'd in the Temples of their ...Gods is ſaid to be one hundred thouſand.

III. The capital City is *Checo*. *Tonquin* is judg'd ...oſt of equal extent with *France*. The *Tonqui-*... ſay, that the whole Kingdom contains above ...nty thouſand Cities and Towns; and many ...re there would be, but that many of the People ...ſe rather to live on the Water, than on the ...d, ſo that the greateſt part of their Rivers is ...'d with Boats, which ſerve them inſtead of ...ſes.

IV. The chief Riches of *Tonquin*, which yield a ... Revenue to the King, conſiſt in the great ...tities of Silks, which are there worn by Rich ... Poor; and in their Musk and *Lignum Aloes*, of ...ch there is ſome worth one thouſand Crowns ... Pound, according to its Goodneſs and Oilineſs, ... there is ſome not worth above three Pound, it ...g dry.

The Names and Ages of some other East-India *Princes.*

THE old *Sultan* of *Bantam*, nam'd *Abdul* if now living, is above seventy years of A His Son, *Sultan, Annum-Caſſar, Abu* aged forty ſeven years.

Saſnum, Emperour of *Java*, vulgarly call'd *Mandarin*, is aged about fifty years.

Sultan, Annum-Abdul-Negara, King of *Jam* is aged about fifty five years.

Sultan Rutero, King of *Cherribeam*, aged ab forty nine years.

Sultan Adisbul-Abdul-Iſphew, King of *Mac* aged about fifty four years.

Raja Pallaca, King of the *Buggeſſes*, the Hi Land of *Macaſſar*, aged about ſixty four years.

The King of *Ceilon*, now about ninety five y of Age.

The Style of the King of *Achen*, or *Sum tra*, uſed in a Letter ſent to Ki *James* I. of *England*.

PEDUCKA, *Sire Sultan, King of Kings, moſt fa by reaſon of his moſt famous Wars; ſole King* Sumatra; *a King who is more feared than his Fo theirs, and who is not only feared in his own Kingd but alſo of his Vaſſals, and of all the Neighbour his moſt gloriouſly honour'd; in whom is the true imag a right King; in whom ſhine all the Virtues of a r King; as amongſt all Metals, that is the pureſt, w is adorn'd with the faireſt Colours that ever can*

d; whose Throne and Seal is like the pureſt Cryſtal, even reflect neater and fairer againſt the beſt Glaſs: *whom flows the cleareſt Stream of Liberality and ſice, and whoſe ſhape is like to the fineſt and pureſt d; a King of* Priaman *and Gold Mountains; a Lord ine ſeveral Tribes; a King of two Sumbrerons of Gold, before whoſe Footſtool is a Mat of Gold, whoſe arel and Armour both for himſelf and his Horſe are wiſe of pure clear Gold; a ſo his Elephants Teeth with that belongs to them are overlaid with Gold; his r is half Gold and half Silver; and alſo of the reſaid Metal is the Saddle of another Elephant; his t is of Silver; his Sepulchre is of pure Gold, although Burying-Places of his Anceſtors were but half Gold half Silver; a King who is ſerv'd all in pure Gold Silver; a King under whom are many other Kings; rn King of* Auroro; *a King over the Countries of* man, Teckow, *and* Barouſe, *which he brought r his Power; who alſo at this time ſent ſeventy E- nts with much Proviſion and other Neceſſaries by* to Auroro, *in order to carry on the War there; to whom God has granted more good Fortune greater Victories than to any of his Foreſathers. great King ſends his Greeting in this Letter to* James *of* Great Britain, *&c.*

But this King *Pedrucka* proving tyrannical, theſe ple would never ſince his Deceaſe admit any *King*; but chuſe themſelves *Queens*, in whom lodge the Name and State of a Sovereign; le the Great Men in effect govern the Com- wealth.

MOROCCO and *FEZ.*

I. NOT to go farther for the Rise of the Emperors of *Fez* and *Morocco*, a Family of them, called the *Beni-Marins* or *Merine* Family, began in *Jacob Ben-Joseph*, Ann. 1270. who held their Residence at *Fez*, as the first Seat of their Empire; *Morocco* being then govern'd by an Under-King; and the rest of the Provinces of the Kingdom canton'd into several States. Now it happened about the year 1[illegible] that *Mahomet Ben Amet*, a Native of *Dara*, in further *Numidia*, pretending a Descent from the Prophet *Mahomet*, caused himself to be called *Xerife*; a Name by which the Kindred and Successors of that Impostor us'd to call themselves: and being a poor Hermit only (which sort of pretended Saints have often imposed on this People) plotted to make his Sons the chief Princes of *Mauritania*. To this end he sent them to *Mecca*, whence they returned with such an Opinion of Sanctity, that *Mahomet*, then King of *Fez*, made *Amet*, the elder of them, Governour of the famous College of *Amadora*, and the youngest, called *Mahomet*, Tutor to his Children. In those days the *Portuguese* greatly infested the Provinces of the Realm of *Morocco*; to repress whose Insolencies, *Mahomet* and *Amet*, obtained Commissions, tho' much opposed therein by *Ali-ley*, the King's Brother, who told him, that under colour of Religion, they might quickly raise themselves to a power, and how unsafe it was to trust arm'd Hypocrisie. But this Counsel was rejected

nd they being furnished with an Army, defeated *pez Barriga*, Commander of the *Portugal* Forces, nder King *Emanuel*, and compelled that King to bandon all his Footing there: then they subdued *uccata*, *Sus* and *Hea*, three Provinces of the Realm f *Morocco*, entred that City; poysoned the Tribu-ry King, and salute *Amet* King thereof, by the ame of *Xeriffe* of *Morocco*, investing *Mahomet*, the ther Brother in the Kingdom of *Sus*. During ese Successes the King of *Fez* died, and his Suc-ssor, named *Amet*, an improvident young Prince, nfirms his *quondam* Tutors in their new Estates, nditionally that they should hold of him in Chief, d pay him the accustomed Tributes. *Amet* de-ied both Tribute and Superiority to the King of , whom he overthrew in a set Field, and was mself afterwards vanquish'd and dispossessed of Kingdom (upon some quarrel breaking out) by Brother *Mahomet*, King of *Sus*, who having got Kingdom of *Morocco*, united *Fez* unto it also, by vanquishment of *Amet*, the King thereof, who last was slain by the *Turks* of his Guards. From is *Mahomet* is descended,

Ismael Muley, or *Muler-her*, Brother to the late ing of *Taffilette*, by the Mother's side, present Em-ror of *Barbary* and *Morocco*, King of *Fez*, *Susa* and *ffilette*, being about forty seven years of Age.

II. He bears for Arms, three Wheels *Argent*. e professes the *Mahometan* Religion, and Stiles imself *Xeriffe*, of the Race of *Mahomet*: *Xeriffe* gnifying an illustrious and sacred Person. The anguage spoken at present in most of the Mari-me Towns of *Barbary*, except those of *Fez* and *orocco*, is the *Arabick*. In those two Kingdoms, nd most part of the Country Villages, the *Punick*, *Old African*, the ancient Languages of the Coun-

try are ſpoken. The *Punick* in all places where ... ciently the *Carthaginians* were of any power? ... *African* (whatſoever it was) in the parts of *Mau*... *tania*, not ſubject to them.

III. The two Capital Cities are *Fez* and *Mar*... the latter was reckoned once amongſt the great... Cities of the World, as what time it was ſaid to co... tain one hundred thouſand Families; but by the ... predations of the *Barbarians*, and the removal ... the Seat Royal to *Fez*, it's hardly a third part ſo ... as formerly. The Caſtle there is very large a... ſtrong; on a Tower whereof ſtand three Glob... made of pure Gold, prized at ſix hundred thouſa... Livres. There is no City in all *Barbary* which ... quals *Fez* in Greatneſs, Beauty, and Number of ... habitants. Some count in it twenty eight thouſa... Houſholds, and ſeven hundred *Moſques*, the chief ... which is *Carnven*, being a Mile and a half in co... paſs; the Roof is large and raiſed; it's one hundr... and fifty yards in length, and eighty in breadt... there is a *College* called *Amadorach*, a moſt curio... and delicate Building; it has three Cloiſters of a... mirable Beauty, ſupported with eight ſquare Pill... of divers Colours, the Roof is curiouſly carve... and the Arches of *Moſaick* Work of Gold and Azu... The Gates are of Braſs finely wrought, and t... Doors of the private Chambers are of inlaid Wo... This College coſt the Founder three hundred a... eighty thouſand Crowns. There are about one hu... dred *hot Baths*, well built, with four Halls to eac... and certain Galleries without, where they put ... their Cloaths when they go to bath themſelves.

IV. As for his *Revenues*, he is abſolute Lord ... the whole Eſtate, and of his ſubjects Goods and B... dies. He has the Tenth, and Firſt Fruits of ... Fruits, Corn and Cattle, though many times co... tente...

nted in the Name of the First Fruits, with one twenty. He receives the fifth part of a Ducat, every Acre of Land throughout his Dominions, e other four parts for every Fire, and as much for ery Head, above fifteen years of Age. Of Mer-ndize he receives of every Native two in the ndred; of every Alien, ten; and has a large Im-upon every Mill. When any of his greater Of-ers or Judges die, he is sole Heir of all their ods; and yet advances great Sums, by the Sale those Offices. And upon extraordinary Occasions levies what Taxes he pleases, but commonly he pretty moderate in them.

HABESSINIA.

THE Emperours of the *Habessins*, or Kings of *Upper Æthiopia*, pretend to be descended from *Solomon* and *Magueda*, (or *Nizaule*, as *Josephus* names r) the Queen of the South, or of *Sheba*. The me of the present Emperor is *Malec Saghedus*. he genuine Style of an Epistle written by him to e *Pope*, was thus, *Libellus Epistolæ à Malec Sa-ud, Rege Regum Æthiopiæ, perveniat ad San-m Patriarcham Romanum.*

II. The Arms of this King are usually said to be e same with those of the *Tribe* of *Judah*, *viz.* a ion Rampant, in a Field *Or*, with this *Motto*, *Vi-t Leo de Tribu Judah.* But others say his *Arms* be, *Luna*, a cross *Portate Mars*, charged with a ucifix, *Sol*, betwixt two Scourges of the Second. e professes the *Christian* Religion, and owns the

Patriarch *of Alexandria:* He uſes the *Athiop* Language, which is a Dialect of the *Hebrew*, b the Dialect there uſed by the Perſons of Quali and the Learned, is the *Amharick.*

III. He has ſcarce any conſiderable Town, Peo living there moſtly in Tents.

IV. His Revenues are not in Ready Mony, b conſiſt of the natural Products of his Country, an even way of Tribute: ſome pay Gold; oth Horſes, Cows, Oxen, Sheep, Bread, Corn, C hides, and Garments, *&c.*

V. The Style of the King of the Abyſſine *I*, &c. The *Chiefeſt beloved of God in my Empi a Pillar of Faith ſprung out of the Tribe of* Jud *a Son of* David, *a Son of* Solomon, *a Son of Pillars of* Sion, *a Son from the Seed of* Jacob, *Son of the hand of* Mary, *a Son of the holy* Pe *and* Paul *according to Grace, Emperor of the Up and Lower* Ethiopia, *&c.*

Or thus, *In the Name of God the Father mighty, Creator of Heaven and Earth, and of Viſible and Inviſible things; in the Name of the Son Jeſus Chriſt, whoſe Eſſence is the ſa with the Fathers from the beginning of the Wor Light of Light, true God of true God, and in name of the Holy Ghoſt who is alſo living God, proceeds from the Father.*

This Letter you ſhall receive from a migh King, whoſe Name the Lions honour; by Grace of God I am called in my Baptiſm Atan Thingil, *that is to ſay, Virgin Incenſe, but afte wards when I came to the Government, I w named* David, *whom God loves, a Pillar of Fai born out of the Tribe of* Juda, *a Son of* David, *Son of* Solomon, *a Son of the Pillars of* Sion, *Son of the Seed of* Jacob, *a Son from the ha*

Mary, *and an own Son of* Nahu *Emperor of Spaces and Heights in* Ethiopia, *to whom many Lands and Territories are* Subject; *King of* Caffato, Fatigan, Angote, Bara, Bealegantze, Vangne, *and* Goyame, *where the* Nile *ſprings*, Amara, Bagamedri, Almbea, Bagne, Tigroma- *and* Sabaim, *from whence the Kings of* Saba *King of* Bernagaes, *and Lord as far as* Nu- *whoſe Territory borders upon* Egypt.

He is otherwiſe called *Preſter John or* Great

MONOMOTAPA.

THE King of this Country was baptiz'd with his whole Court, by one *Gonſalvo*, a Jeſuit, by the name of *Sebaſtian*, that being the name of the then King of *Portugal*, *A.* 1560. but he cauſed the ſaid *Gonſalvo* to be put to death afterwards, at the ſolicitation of four *Mahometans*, whom in the end he alſo cauſed to be ſlain.

II. His *Arms* are *Azure*, two bearded Arrows in Pale, *Or*. Some give him a Dart and a Pickax.

III. His Capital City is *Monomotapa*; the Houſes are made of Wood and Earth, bound together with a ſort of *Bitumen*: they are but two Stories, and are covered with Straw, or Branches of Trees; the Tops are raiſed like a Tent; they are contrived to lie open after ſuch a manner, as to be refreſhed by the Winds

Winds, which reign according to the diversity
the Seasons: all their Fronts resemble each oth
and are painted with divers Colours, and embelli
ed with many Figures: they mix certain Gums wi
those Colours, which make them resist the Injur
of the Weather. The Emperor's Palace is n
without its Beauty.

CONGO.

I. IN the Reign of *John* II. King of *Portug*
A. 1496. the Discovery and Conversion
the Kingdom of *Congo* happened; the th
King there being Christened *John*, fro
whom the present King is descended; and con
nues of the *Roman* Religion, according to a Rel
tion given by the *Capucins*, *A.* 1665.

II. His *Arms* are *Gules*, a Cross *Argent*, canton
with four Escutcheons of the same, each charge
five Roundles *Sable*, placed in Saltier. These Arm
having been formerly given one of the Kings
Congo by *Don Alphonso*, King of *Portugal*. Othe
say these *Arms*, in their beginning were *Gules*,
Cross flowered *Argent*, charged in the midst wit
an Escutcheon *Azure*, charged with five Besants *A*
gent, placed in Saltier within a Border *Azur*
charged in each Angle with two Cockle Shells, O
Others say his *Arms* are *Mars*, five Swords meetin
in Base, *Sol*; which Coat was taken by *Alphons*
the Second Christian King of *Congo*, because in th
Battle which he fought against *Panse Aquetine*, h
and his Soldiers saw, (or fansied they saw) such

Num

Number of ſhining Swords, hanging in the Air, with their Points turned directly upon the Enemy.

III. His chief Town before call'd *Panza*, the King upon his Converſion to Chriſtianity, new-nam'd *S. Salvador*, which is of large extent, and well peopled: the Houſes are built with Wood and Branches of Trees, bound together with a little Earth, mixed with Lime.

IV. The only Mony of this Kingdom is *Cockle-Shells*, tho' the King has great Treaſures from Mines of Silver and other Metals, from the Sale of Slaves, from Elephants Teeth, *&c.*

MALTA.

THERE are yet four ſmall States in AFRICK, unconſider'd by us, which are the Knights of *Malta*; and the Governments of *Algier*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli*; which, though they acknowledge themſelves in ſome little reſpect ſubordinate to other Powers; yet they always treat, and are treated, as Independent and Sovereign.

Not to be tedious in reciting the Original of theſe Knights, let it ſuffice, that certain devout Merchants, joyning their Charity to erect an Hoſpital for Pilgrims near the Holy Sepulchre at *Jeruſalem*, gave Riſe to this Order, about the latter end of the eleventh Century, and it was confirmed by the Pope, *A.* 1113. They conſiſt of Eight *Auberges*, or Communities of ſo many Nations, *viz.* *Provence*, *Auvergne*, *France*, *Italy*, *Aragon*, *England*, *Germany* and *Caſtile*; The firſt great Maſter, nam'd *Gerard*

Gerard Tom, being a Native of *Provence*, the Pre ference, was given it to the other Nations.

Theſe Knights continu'd at *Jeruſalem* till A 1187. when the Chriſtians were beat out by *Sala dine*; after which they ſettled at *Acre* or *Ptolemai* in *Egypt*. Being driven thence, *A.* 1291. the fix'd in *Cyprus* for about 18 years. Then the were inſtated in the Iſland of *Rhodes* by the fa vour of the Emperor *Emanuel*, *A.* 1308. Her they were beſieged by *Solyman* the Magnificent, A 1522. and after having ſhew'd all the Courag and Conduct that Men could do, they were ove power'd and forc'd to ſurrender. Then after years Uncertainty, *Charles* V. beſtow'd the Iſle o *Malta* upon 'em, reſerving to himſelf ſome ſma Acknowledgments.

The Maſter in the year 1681. was *Gregor Caraffa*, of that antient Family in *Naples*. Hi Title, *Gregory Caraffa, By the Grace of God, humbl Great Maſter of the Sacred Hoſpital of* S. John Jeruſalem, *and Guardian of the Poor of* Jeſus Chriſt Or, in ſhort, his Subjects ſtyle him *Prince of Malt and of* Goza: which laſt is a ſmall Iſland adjoyn ing. The Arms of the Order are *Gules* a Croſ *Argent*. No Perſon can be admitted a Knight but he that can prove himſelf of Gentile Ex traction both by Father and Mother's ſide, fo four Generations.

Algi

Algier, Tunis and *Tripoli.*

THey are all ſituate on the North-Coaſt of *Barbary* on the *Mediterranean*. *Algier* is handſomely built on the Acclivity of a Hill to the Sea, ſo that to the Ships that paſs by, it affords a moſt agreeable Proſpect, each Street the farther off from them, riſing near a Story higher than the next, ſhewing the whole City at one View. There are accounted about 100000 Inhabitants of all ſorts. The *Arabs* call it *Algeſir*, or the *Genir de Beni Mozgana*. The Country about is call'd *Tremeſen*, formerly having been a Kingdom itſelf.

Tunis roſe upon the deſtruction of the famous *Carthage*; the Ruins of which are not far from it. It is built on the Banks of the Lake of *Goletta*, about four Leagues from the Sea, full of Stately Edifices, as, 300 Moſques, 64 Hoſpitals, *&c.* but it has no freſh Water, but what the Rain ſupplies, which is preſerv'd in Ciſterns, Some few freſh Springs are, however, without the City.

Tripoli, call'd by the Turks *Trabulus*, is ſituate in a ſandy Plain near the Sea; 'tis neatly built as other Mooriſh Towns, not after the Chriſtian faſhion; but with Platforms at the top, ſo that the whole City ſeems like a Stage.

All theſe acknowledge the *Grand Seignior* as their Supreme, and are ſeverally oblig'd to ſupply him, in time of War, with a certain *Quota* of Ships and Seamen; and from time to time he ſends *Paſcha's* or *Aga's* to govern them, as to Military

tary matters. But in Politicks or Civil Affairs the
ſubſiſting only on Rapine and Piracy, are regu
lated by a *Divan* of experienc'd Pirates, and a *B*
or *Dey* of their own chuſing. But they allow th
eighth part of what Booty they get, to the *Turki*
Governor, to ſupport his Charge.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX.

Territories in distant Parts of the World, yet depending on several of the forementionʼd Kingdoms and Republicks.

ON the Crown of *SPAIN* depend the much greater and richer part of both *Americaʼs*, viz. *America Mexicana*, or the Northern, and *America Peruana* or the Southern, with most of the Islands adjacent, except what shall hereafter be excepted: The *Canaries*, and several less considerable Islands on the Shore of *Africa*; beside *Mahmora*, *Penon de Velez*, *Ceuta*, *Melilla*, and some few other small Places on the same Coast: And most of the *Manilas* or *Philippine*-Islands in the *East-Indies*. And the *Spanish-Netherlands*, being at a distance from the Centre of *Spain*, may here be recounted; as well as *Milan*, *Naples*, *Sicily* and *Sardinia*.

To the Crown of *PORTUGAL* belong the *Azores* Islands, *Madera*, *Porto-Santo*, the Isles of Cape *Verd*, call'd by the Antient the *Hesperides* and *Gorgades*, with several others. In South-*America* they

they are poſſeſs'd of the vaſt Coaſt of *Breſil*, whi
gives the Title to the Prince Royal of *Portug*
divided into about fifteen Governments, by the
call'd *Capitania's*. But in the *East-Indies* they ha
ever ſince *Ann.* 1509. been ſeiz'd of *Goa*, with t
ſeveral conſiderable Territories and Iſlands ad
cent; which with *Mozambique*, *Quiloa*, *Momb*
Melinda, and many other very valuable Forts a
Factories and Settlements for Traffick, give the
great Power and Reputation in thoſe Parts.

To the Crown of Great *BRITAIN* belon
all the North-Weſt Coaſt of *America Mexica*
from the Northern-moſt Part of *New-England* to t
moſt Southern of *Carolina*, containing above 10
Miles in length, wherein are the large Countri
of *New-Scotland*, *New-York*, *New-England*, the tw
New-Jerſeys, *Penſylvania*, *Mary-Land*, *Virginia*, *Carolin*
with the adjacent Iſlands, as *Long-Iſland*, *Rode-Iſlan*
&c. Many Forts and Factories in *Hudſon's-Bay*
and the greater part of *Newfound-Land*: the Iſlan
Providence among the *Lucayes*: the *Summer-Iſlands*
Bermudas in the midſt of the *Atlantic* Ocean: a
among the *Antilles*, the whole Iſland of *Jamaica*
of the *Caribbe-Iſlands*, all *Barbados*, *Nevis*, *Antig*
&c. and part of S. *Chriſtophers*. In *Africa* the *E*
gliſh are poſſeſt of *Tagrin*, *Madrebomba*, *Cabo-Cors*
&c. on the Coaſt of *Guinea*, the Iſland of S. *H*
lena; *Madraſpatan*, and Fort S. *George* on the Co
of *Cormandel*, with the Iſland of *Bombay*, and man
other Factories and Forts; as, at *Suratte*, *Bantam*
Gombru, *Iſpahan*, &c. and in *Sumatra*, *Formoſa*, *Sia*
&c. in *Aſia*.

Th

The *UNITED STATES* poſſeſs in *America* only three or four of the Leeward-Iſlands, as *Curaſſow*, S. *Euſtace*, &c. and on the firm Land they have *Surinam*, the City of *Coro*, and as many Iſlands and Settlements on the River *Eſſequibo*, beſides ſome other Colonies in *Guiana*. In *Africa*, on the Coaſt of *Guinea*, and toward *Cape Verd* they have ſeveral Forts and Factories, as S. *George-della-Mina*, *Naſſau*, *Cormentin*, &c. and at the *Cape of good Hope* they have conſiderable Footing, and their Strength increaſes daily; beſide which, they have ſome Forts on the Iſles of S. *Laurence* and *Mauritee*. In the *Eaſt-Indies*, or South Part of *Aſia*, the Iſlands, Forts, Colonies, Settlements, Factories, &c. they are poſſeſt of, are too many to be nam'd in this place; that Nation managing here the greateſt Trade, and being the moſt powerful of all the *Europeans*.

To the *FRENCH* King belong in North-*America*, many Colonies on the great River of *Canada*, as *Mountreyal*, *Quebec*, *Tadouſſac*, &c. The Country of *Acadia*, and on *Newfound-Land*, the Bay of *Placentia*, and the *White-Bay*. Among the Iſles of *Antilles*, he poſſeſſes *Martinico*, *Guadalupe*, *Deſeada*, *Santa Cruz*, and ſome others of little Note. On the Southern Continent, he has the Iſland of *Cayenne*, and two or three leſſer. On the Coaſt of *Africa*, he has ſeveral Forts from the Mouth of the Rivers *Senega*, *Gambia*, and on the Coaſt of *Guinea*. In the Iſle of S. *Laurence* he has divers Forts, but the moſt conſiderable is Fort *Dauphin*. In *Aſia*, or the *Eaſt-Indies* he has ſome little Iſlands and Forts to favour his Trade there.

The

The *DANES* have a Settlement, call'd *New Denemark* in North-*America*: and in *Guinea*, on the Coaſt of *Africa*, they have *Fredericksburgh* and *Chriſtiansburg*, &c. and *Danesburg* on the Coaſt of *Cormandel* in *Aſia*.

THE
Enſigns, Colours or Flags
OF THE
SHIPS at SEA:
Belonging to
the ſeveral Princes and States in the
WORLD.

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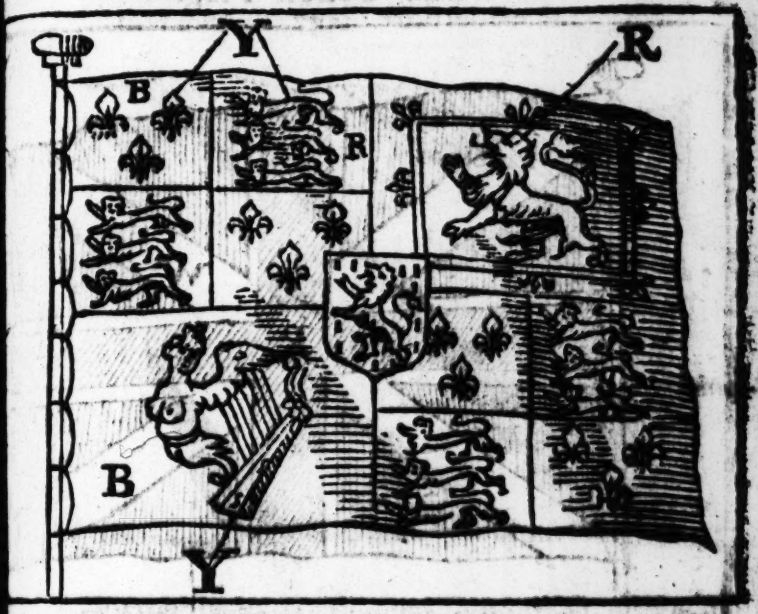
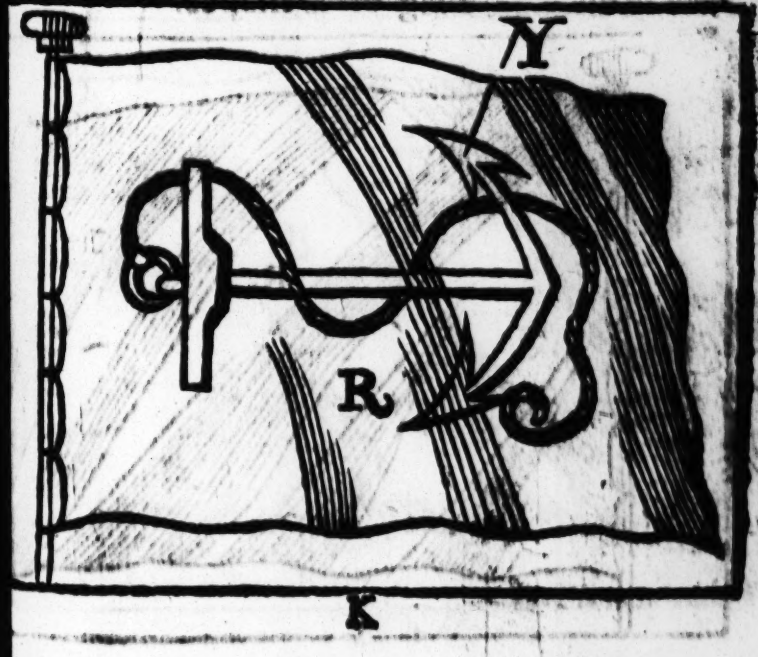
MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM

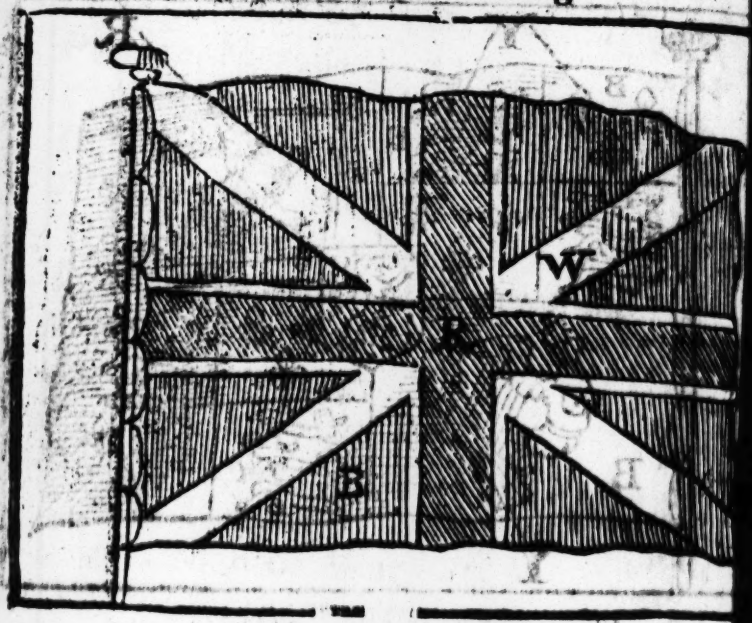
Standard

Standard of ENGLAND. E

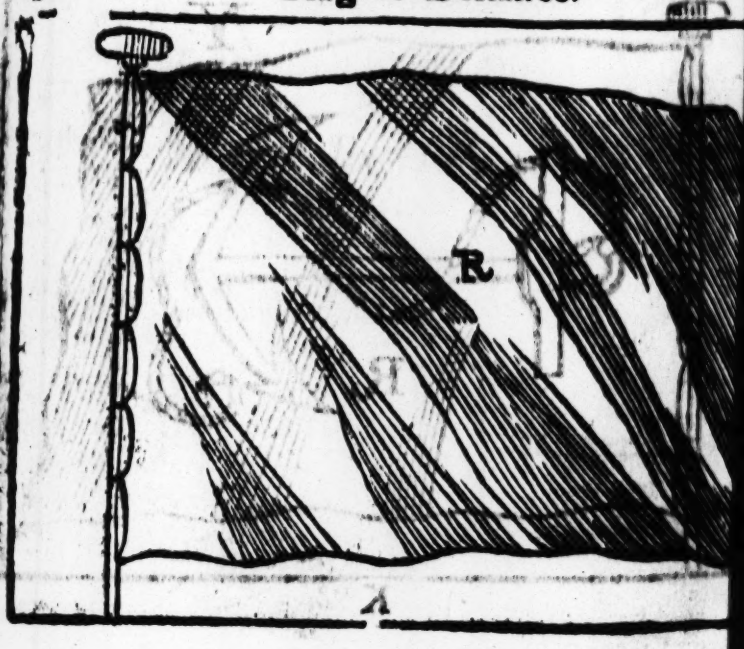


Lord High-Admiral's Flag. 2

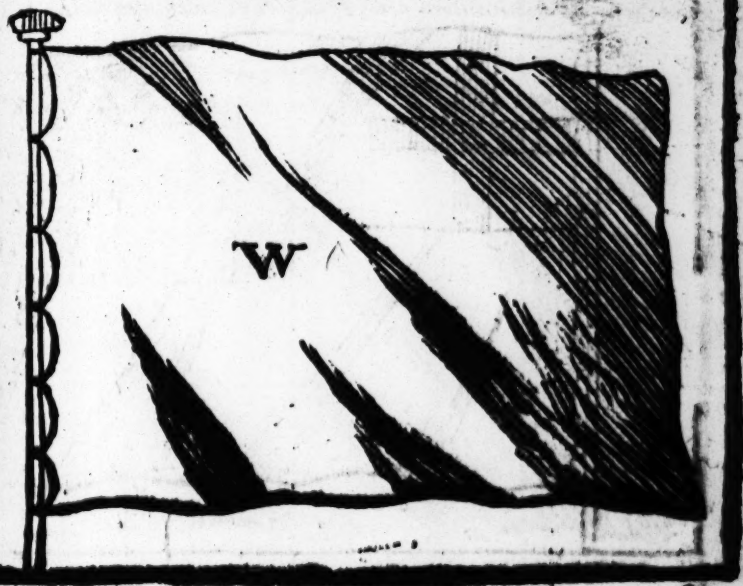




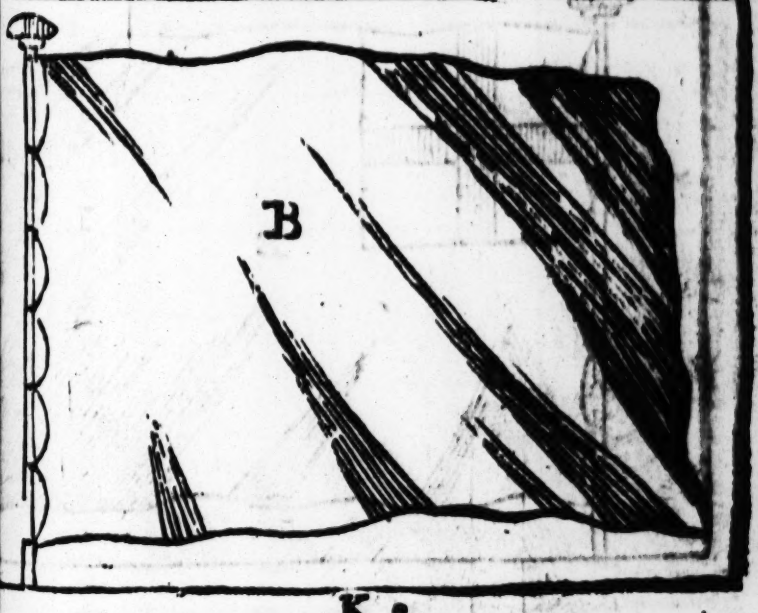
The Flag of Defiance.



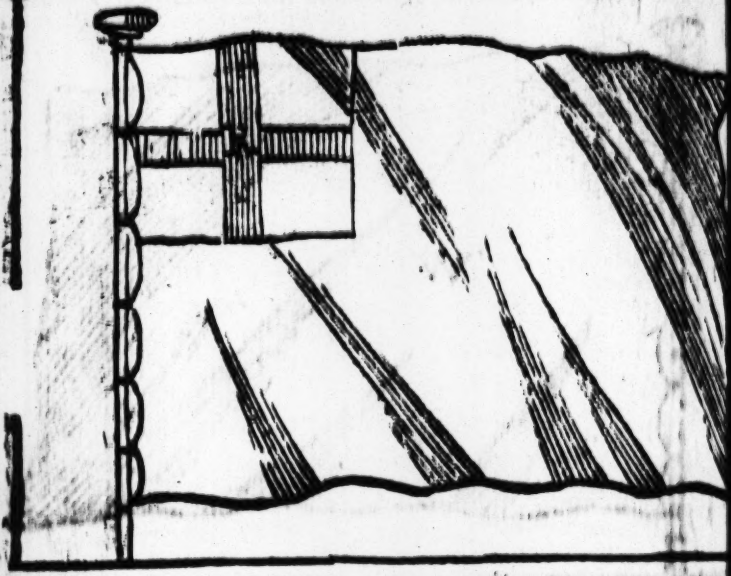
Vice-Admiral of the White. 5



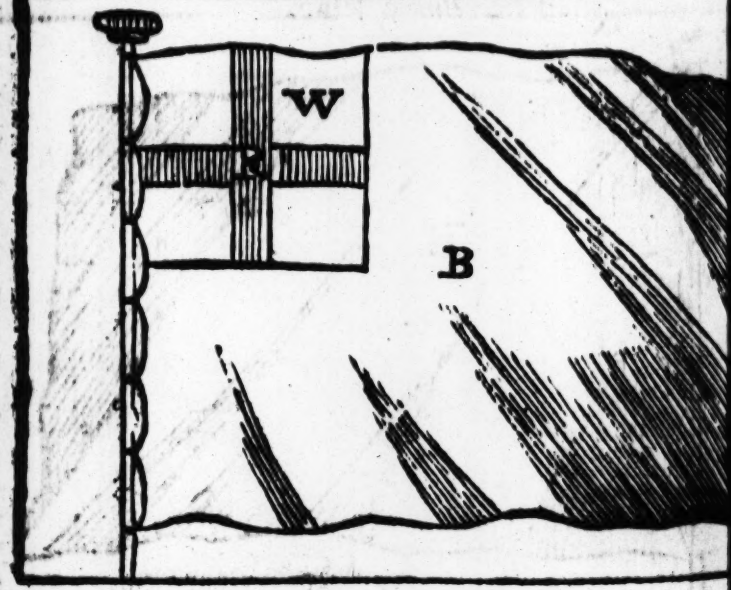
Rear-Admiral of the Blue. 6



Vice-Admiral of *England's* Flag.



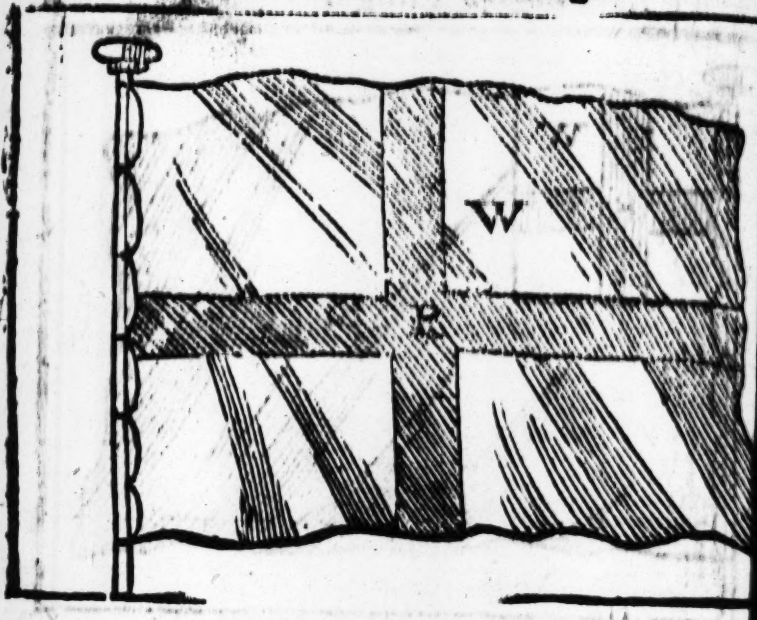
English Rear-Admiral's Flag.



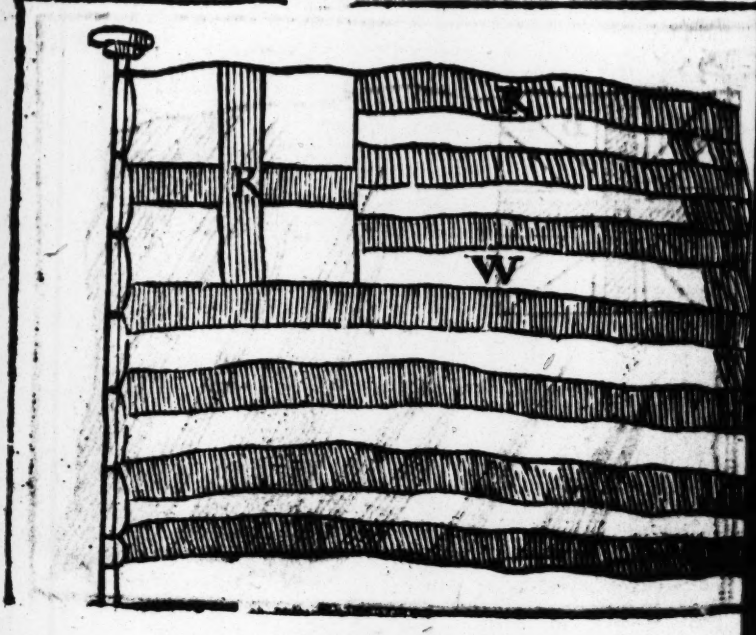
English Enſign.

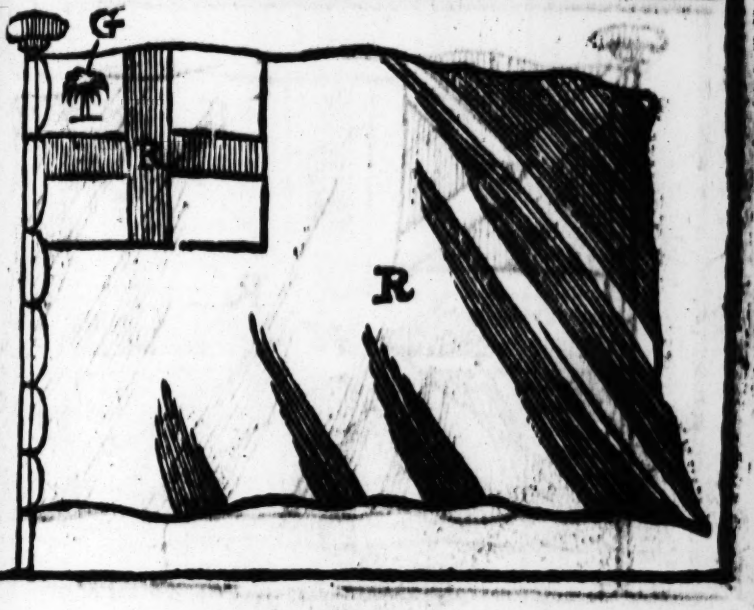
The *Bugee* Flag. 10

71 S. George's Enſign.

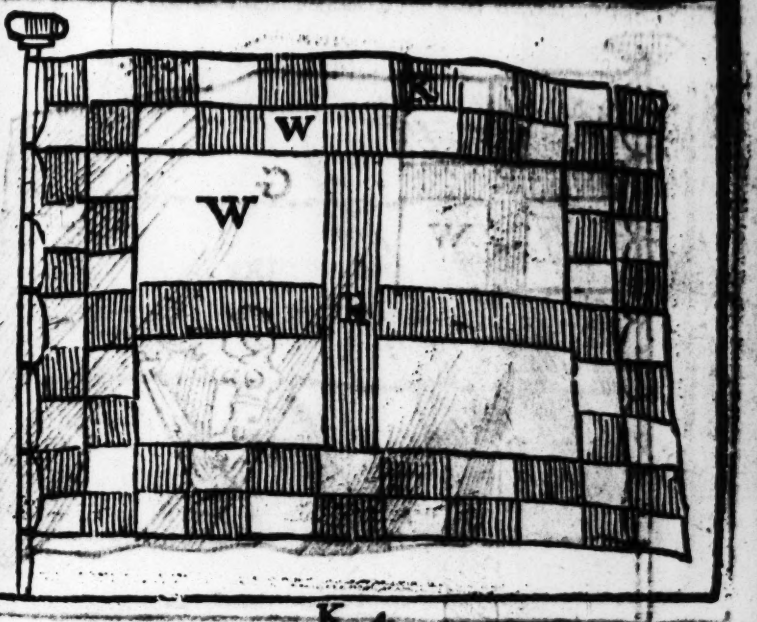


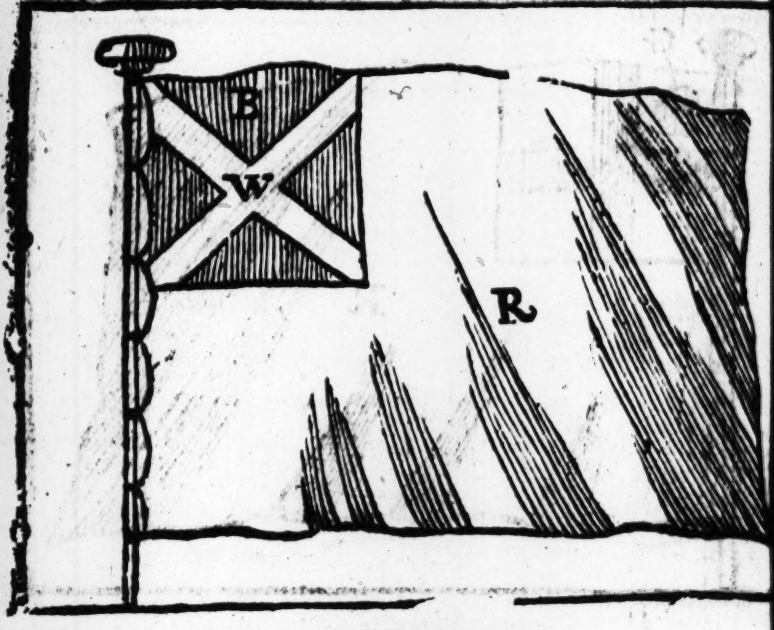
72 *Eaſt-India* Company.





Guinea-Enſign.




B
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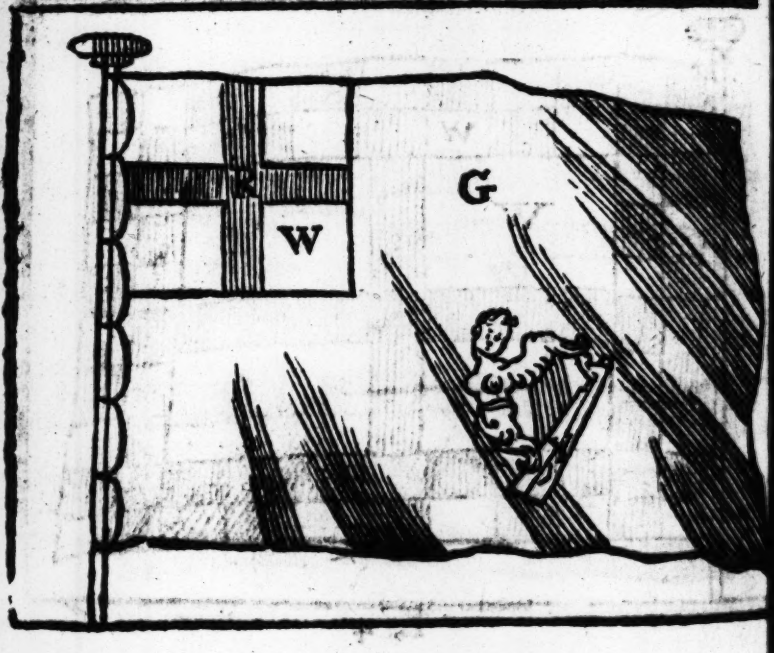
R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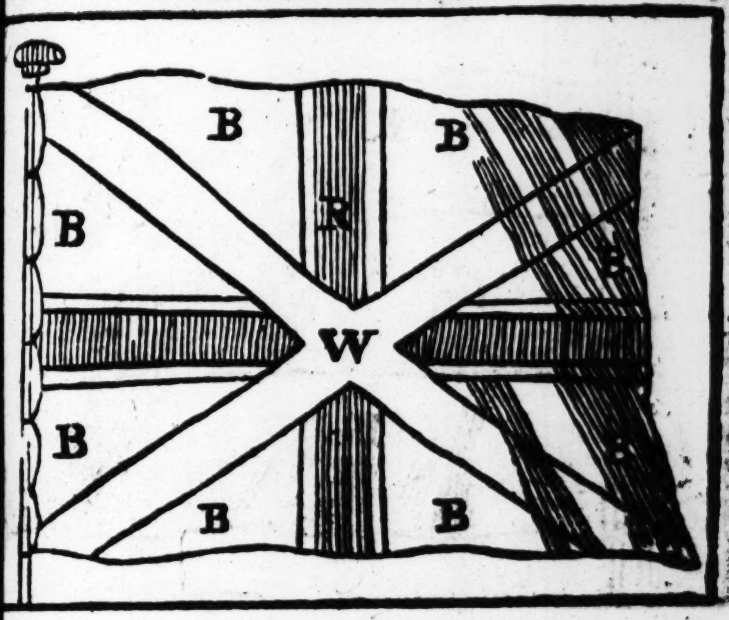
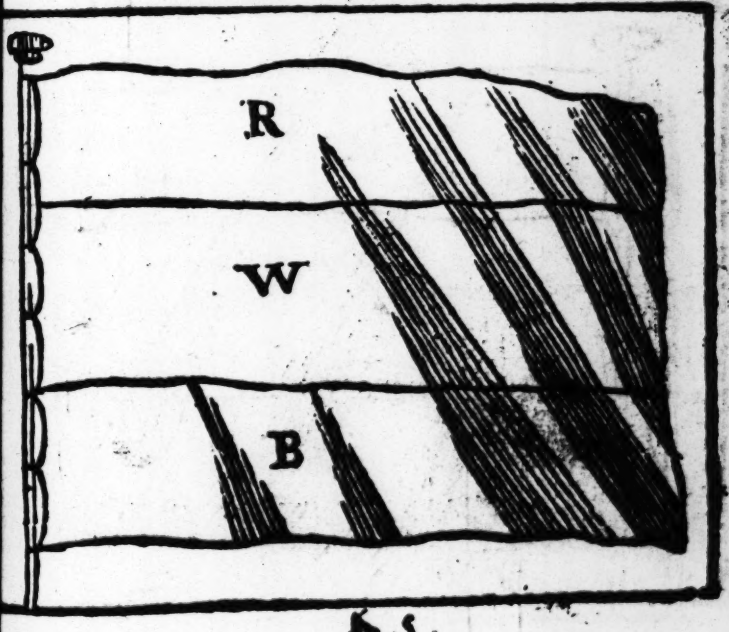
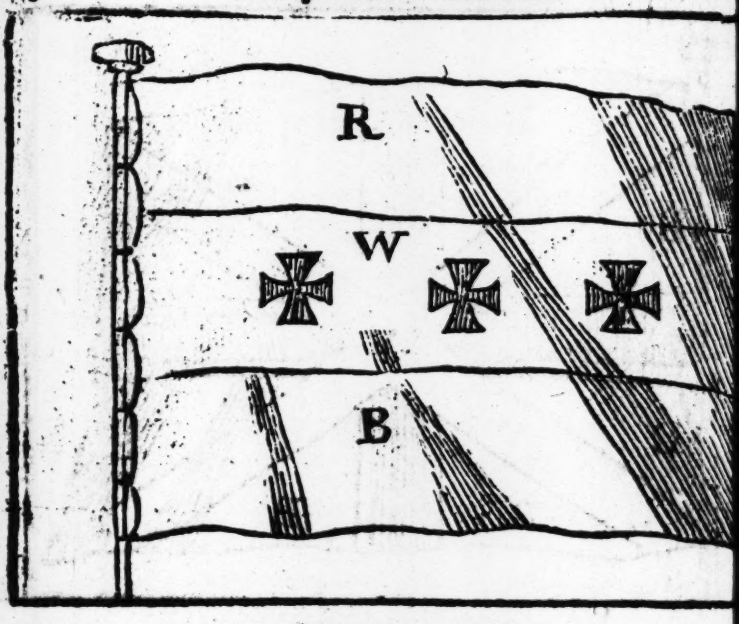
Scotch Union-Flag. 17



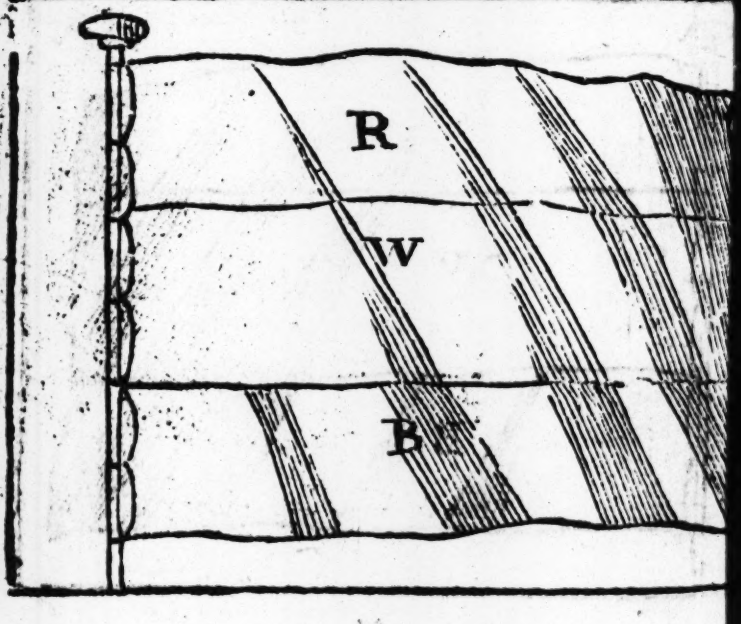
Holland's Ensign. 18

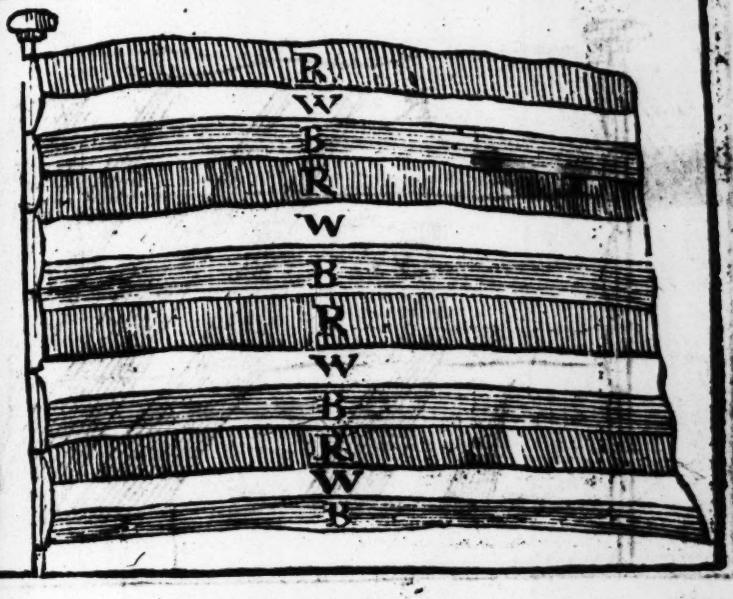


19 *Amſterdam* Colours.

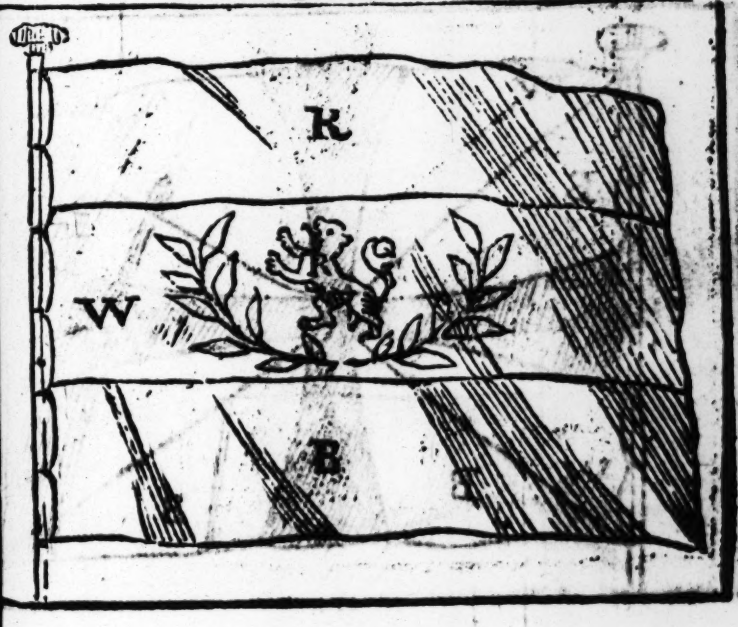


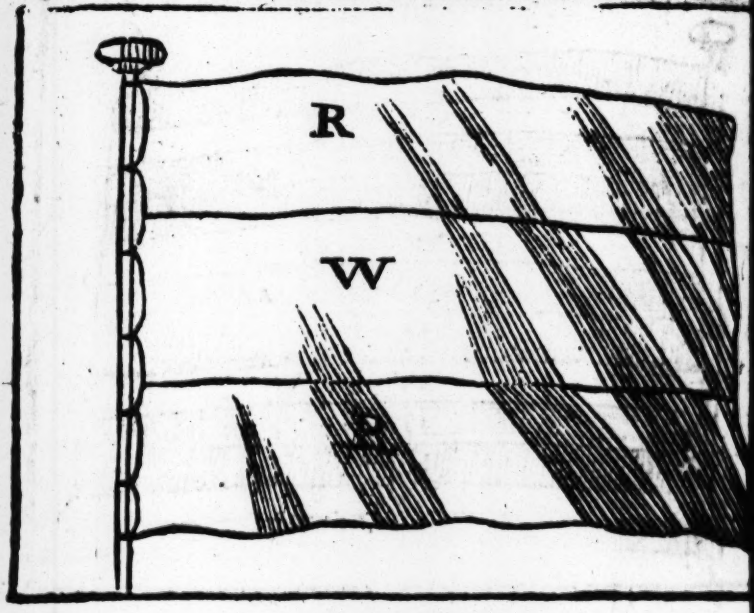
20 *Rotterdam* Colours.



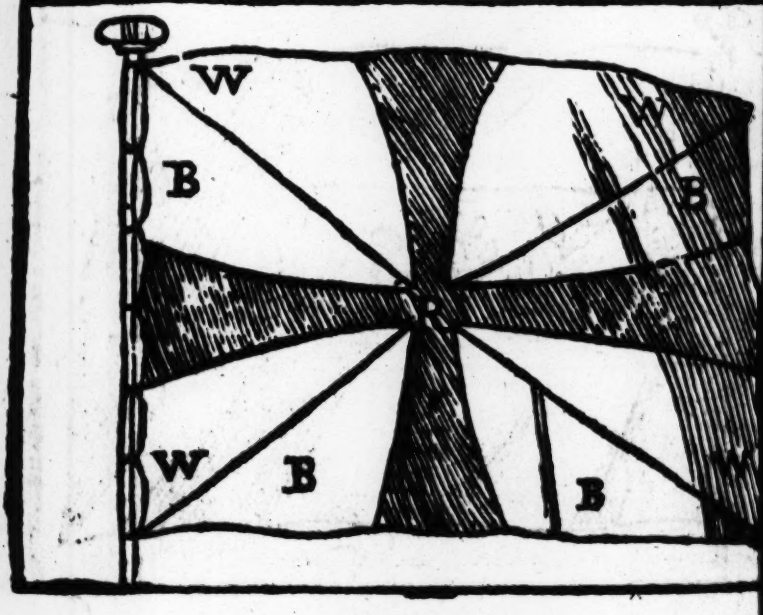


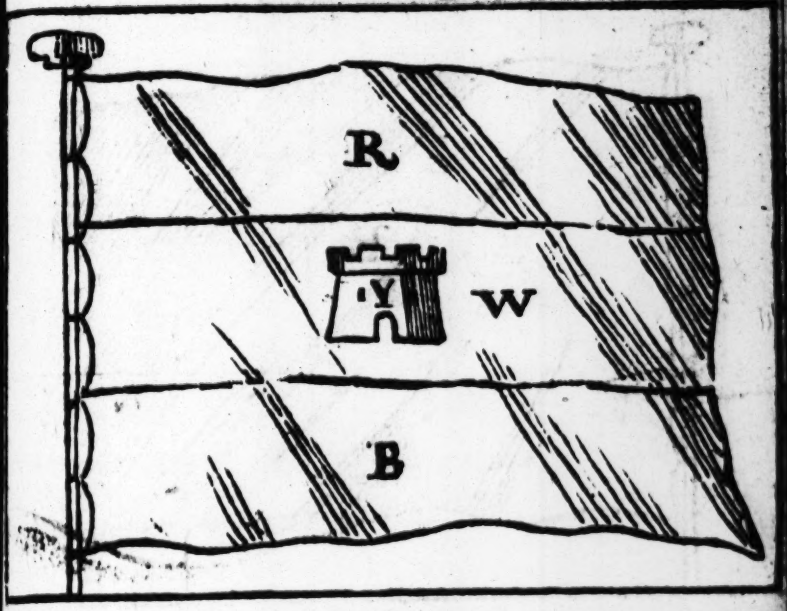
Zealand Colours. 22





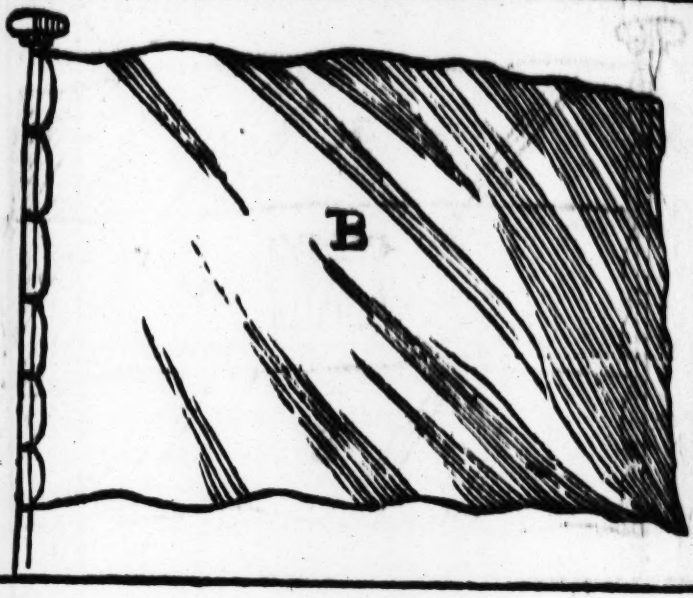
24 Holland's Jack.



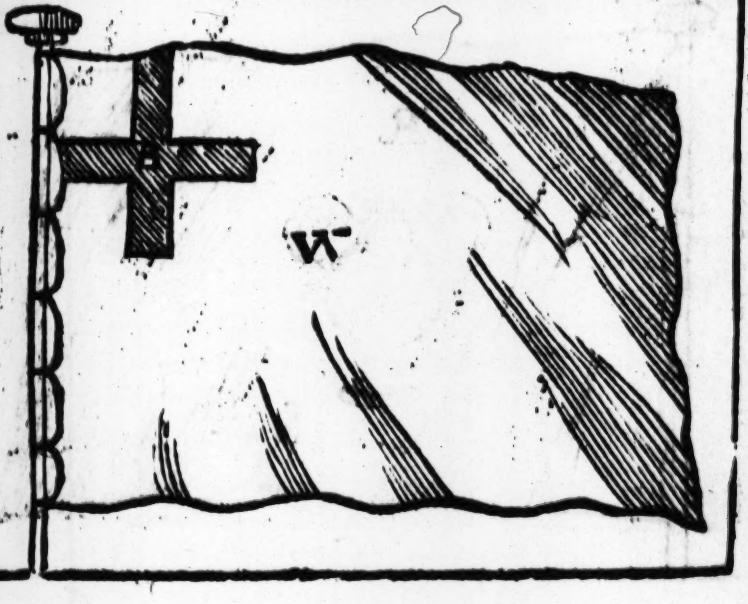


Flushing.

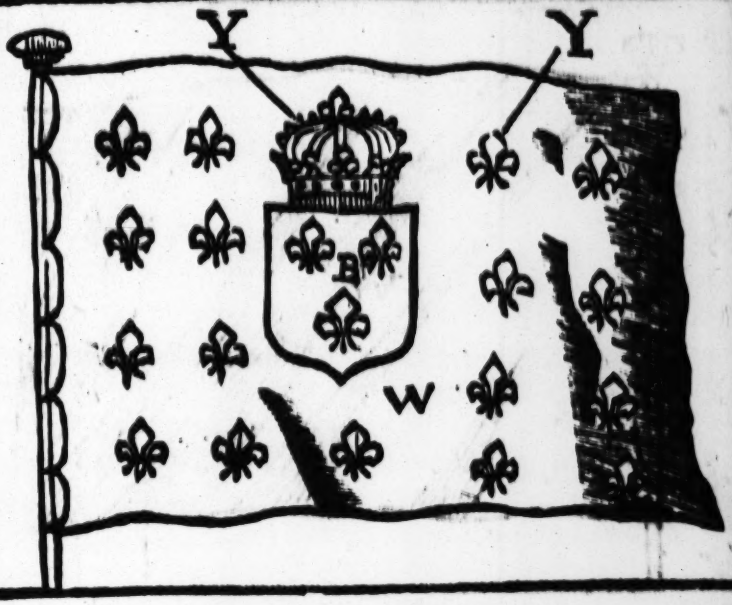
7 *Holland's* Sailing Colours.



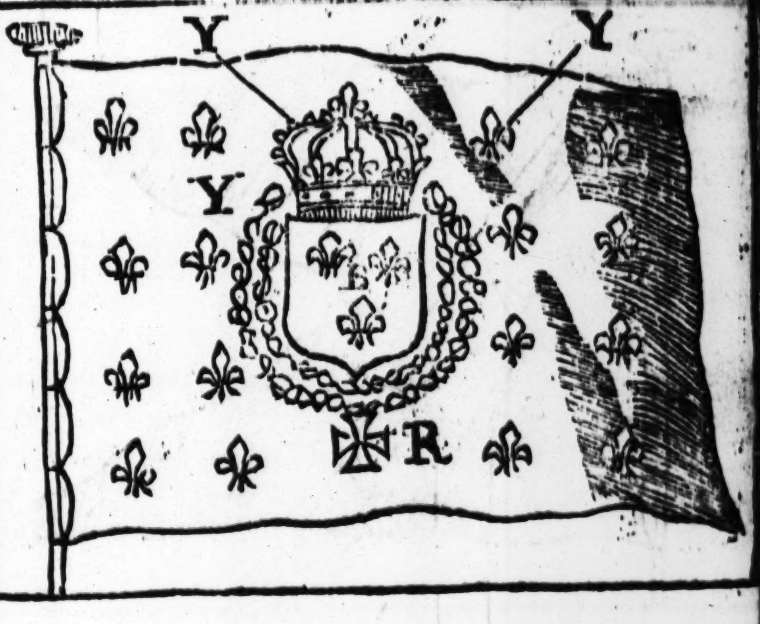
8 *Dunkirk* and *Calais*.



French Ship's Standard. 29

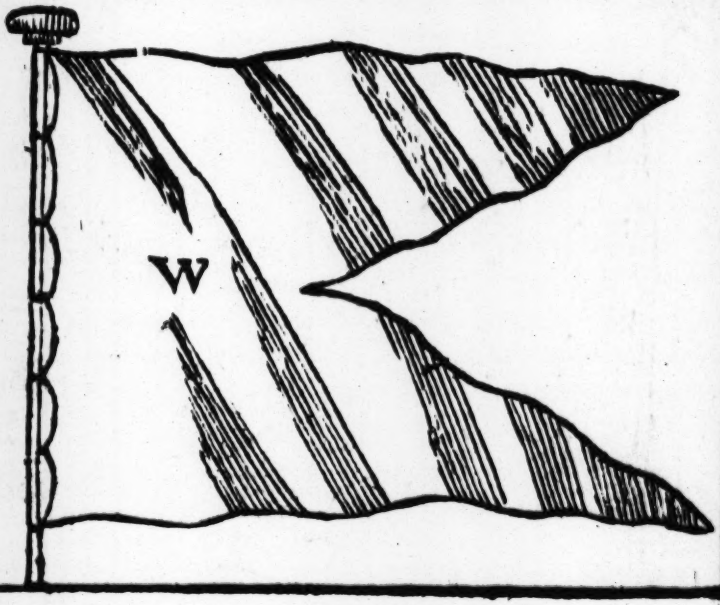


French Gally-Flag. 30

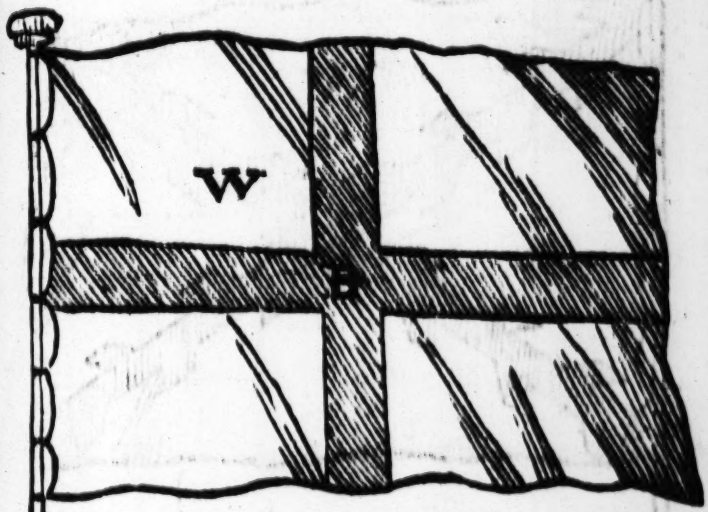


1. *French* Enſign.

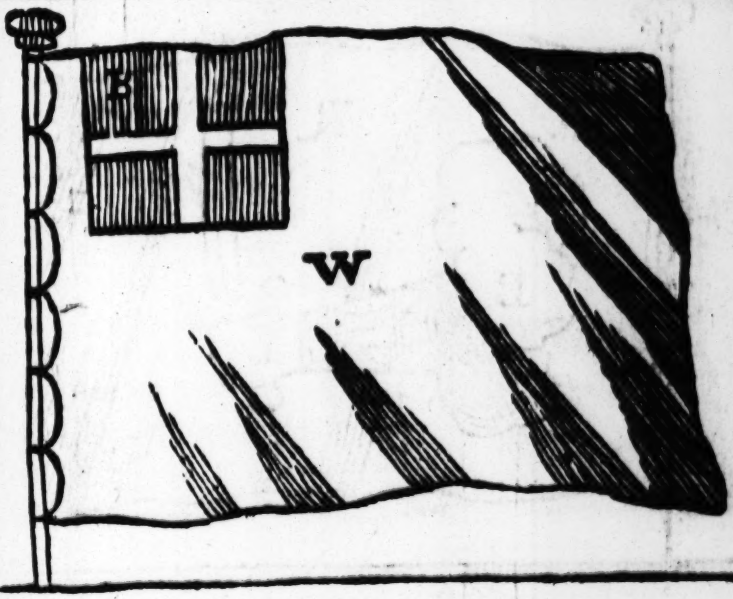
2. *French* Cornet.

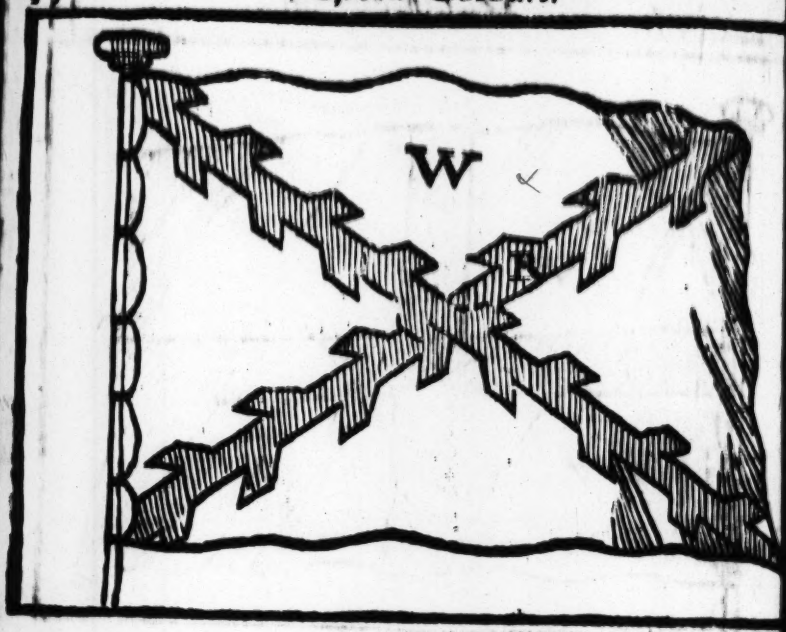


Marſeille. 23

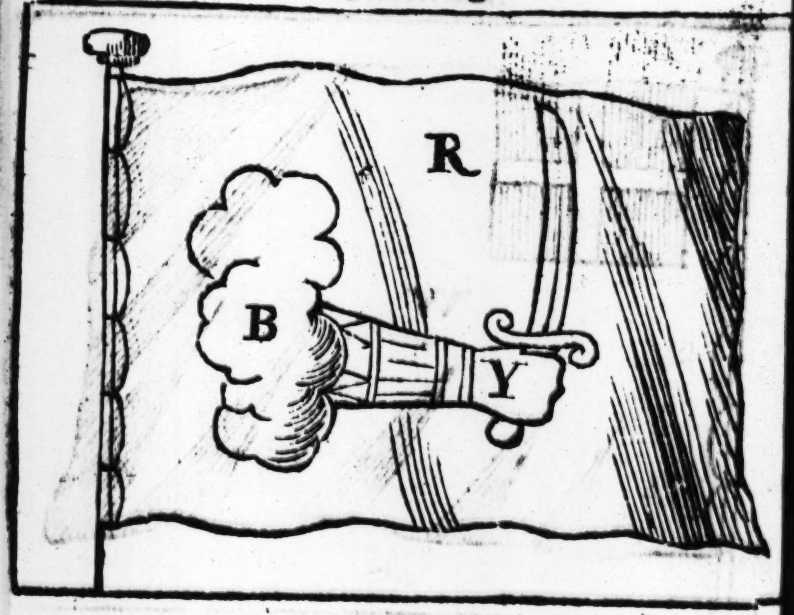


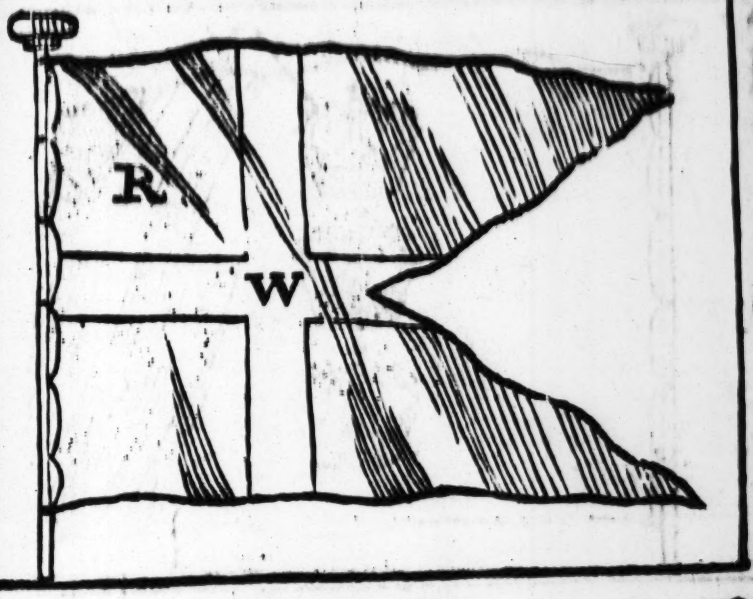
Marſeilles. 24



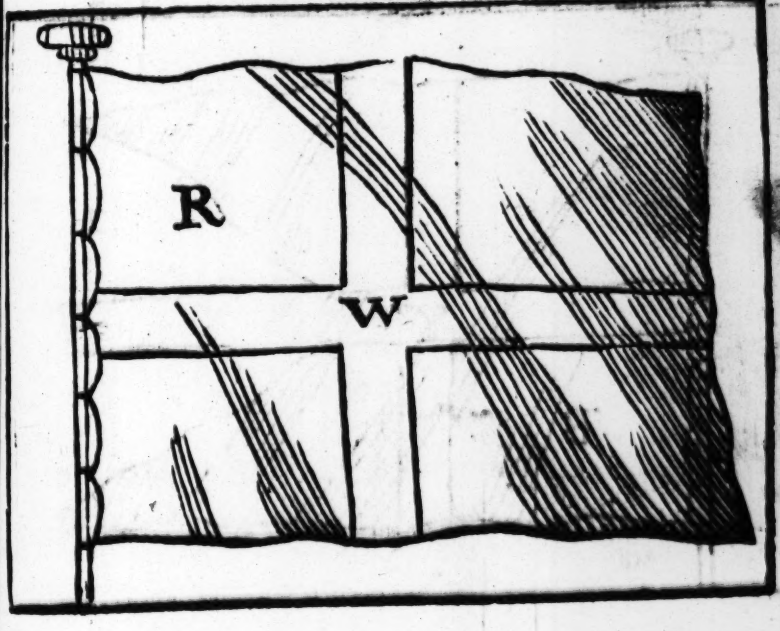


36. Oſtend Fight.

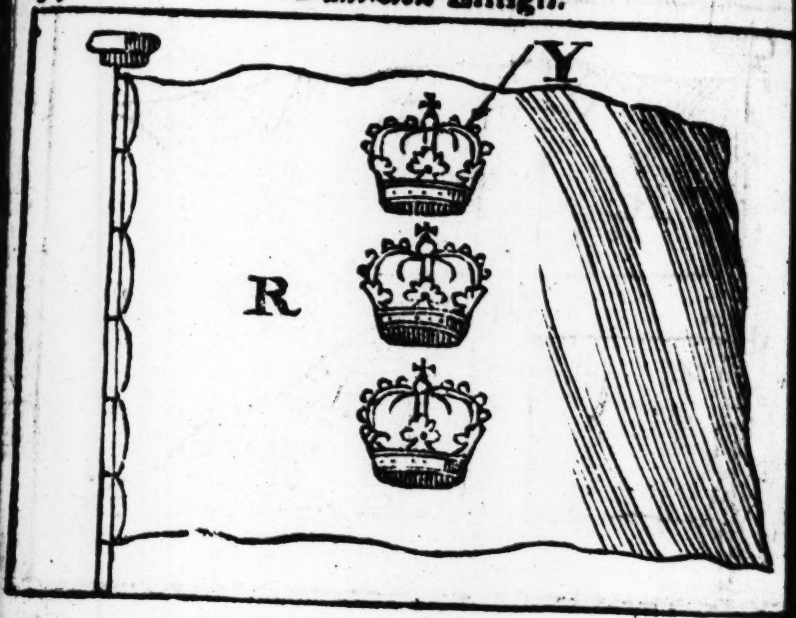




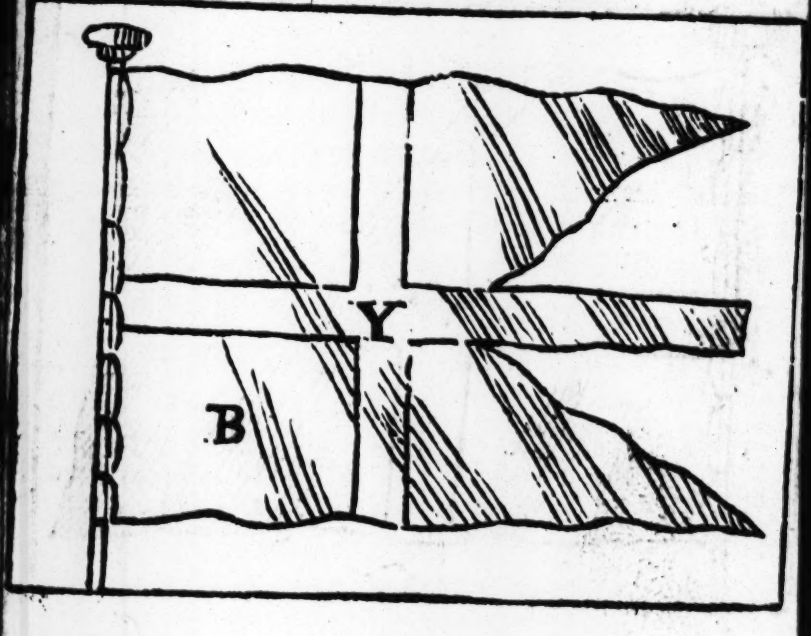
Danes Merchant. 38.



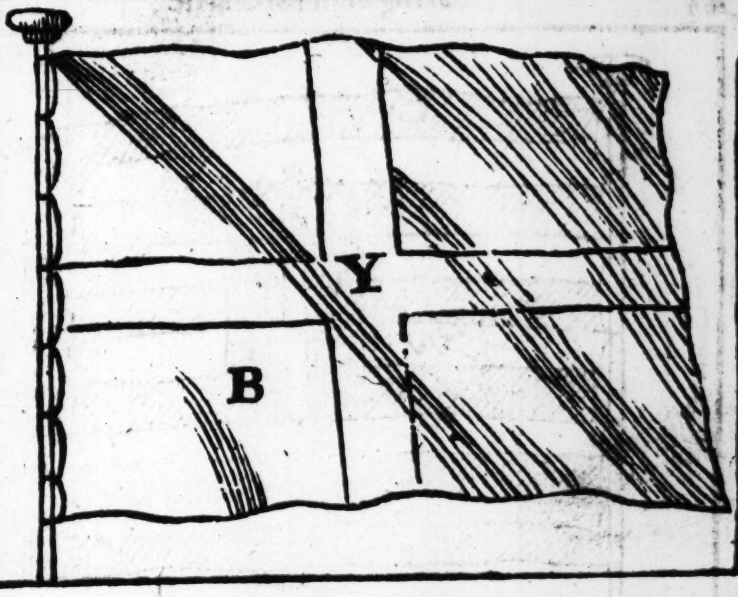
39 *Dantzick* Enſign.



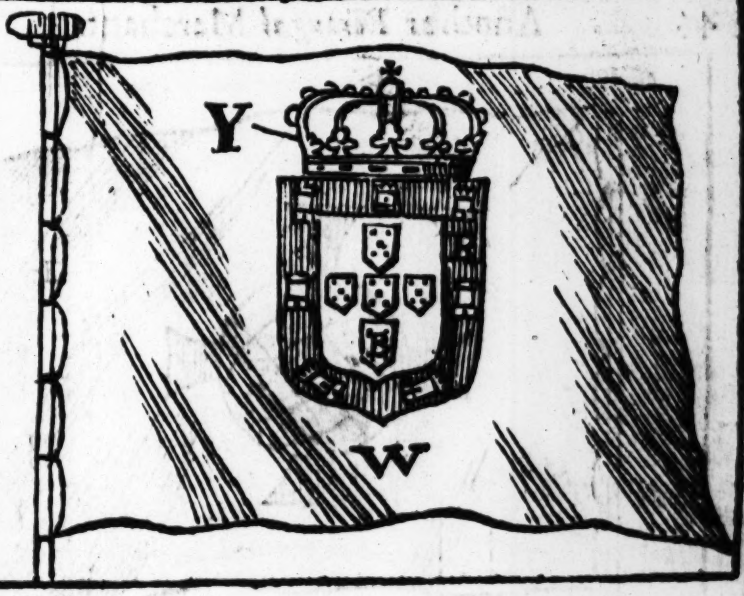
40 *Swedes* Man of War.

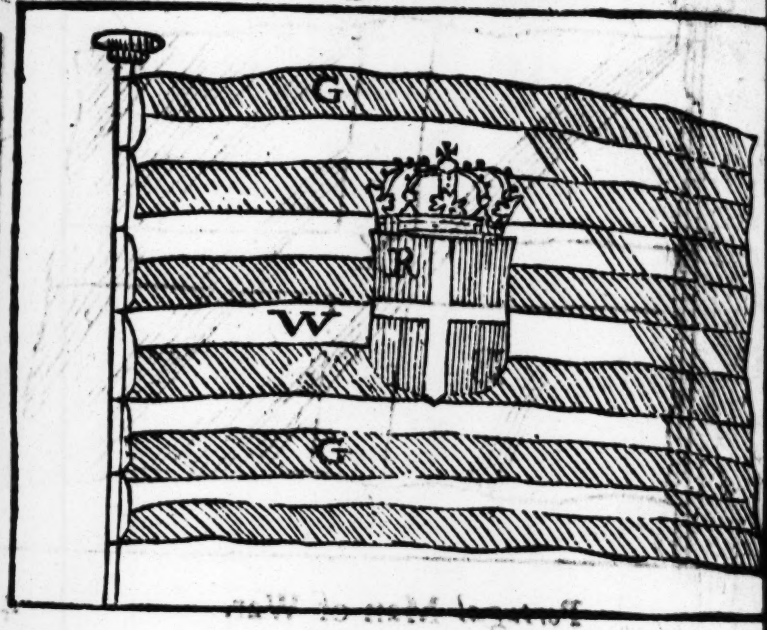


Swedes Merchant. 41

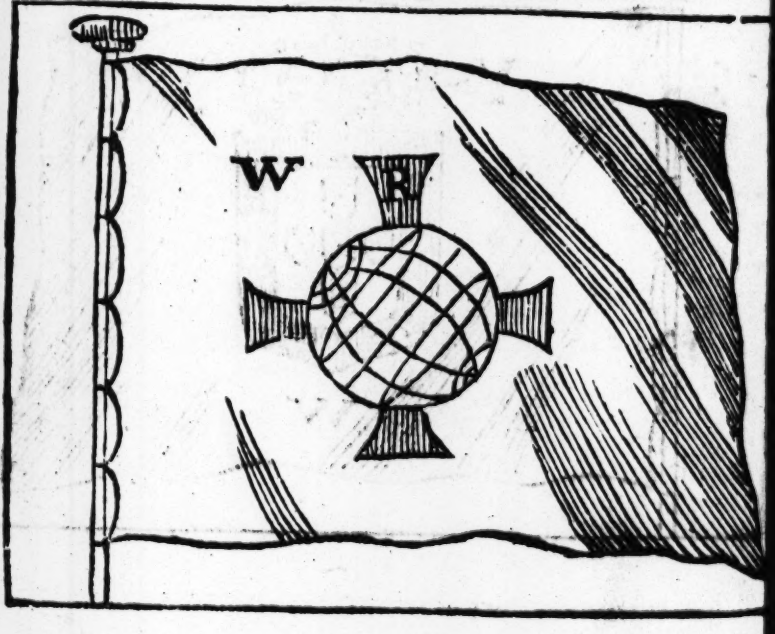


Portugal Man of War. 42

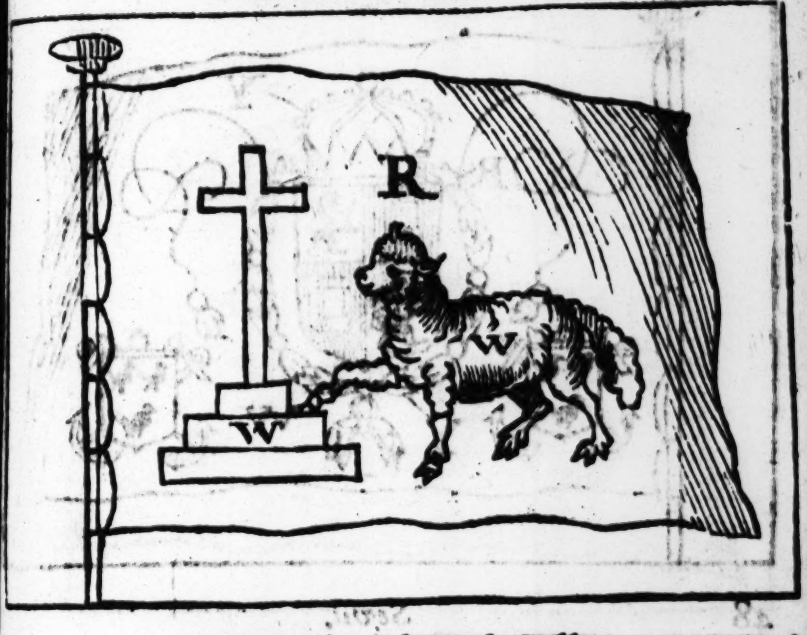




44 Another *Portugal* Merchant.

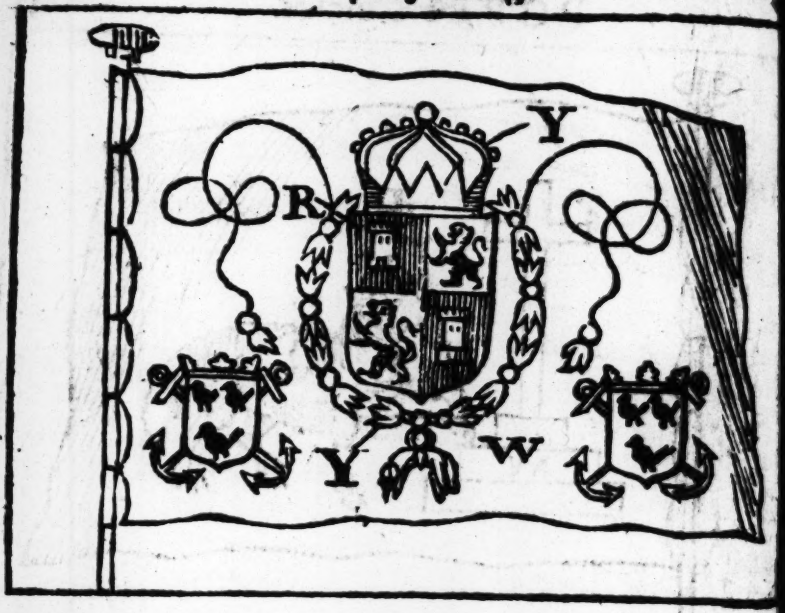


POPE's Colours.

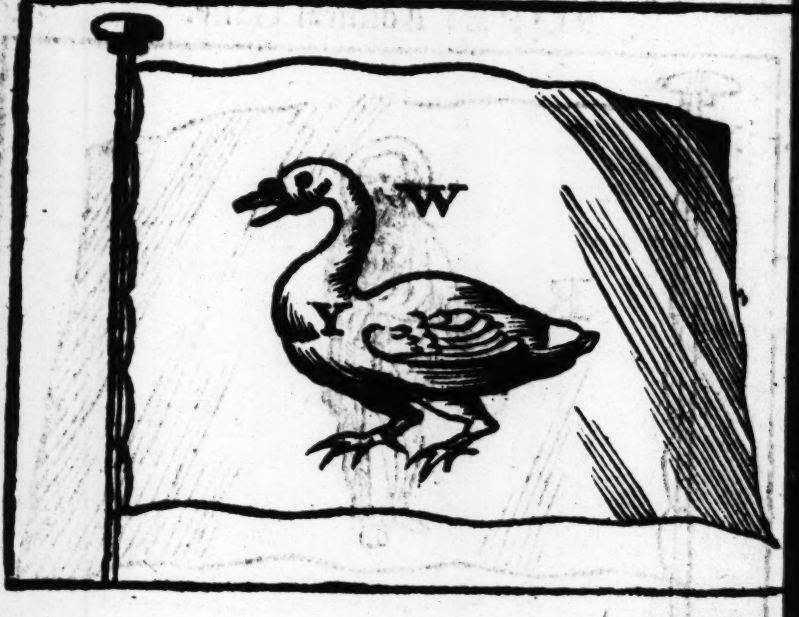


POPE's Admiral Gally.

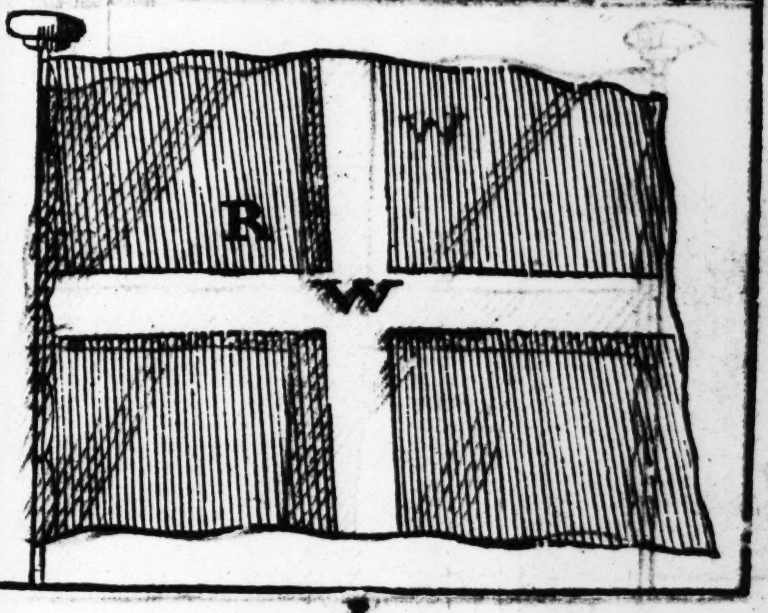
47 *Spanish Flag.*



48 *Sevil.*



Samn. 50



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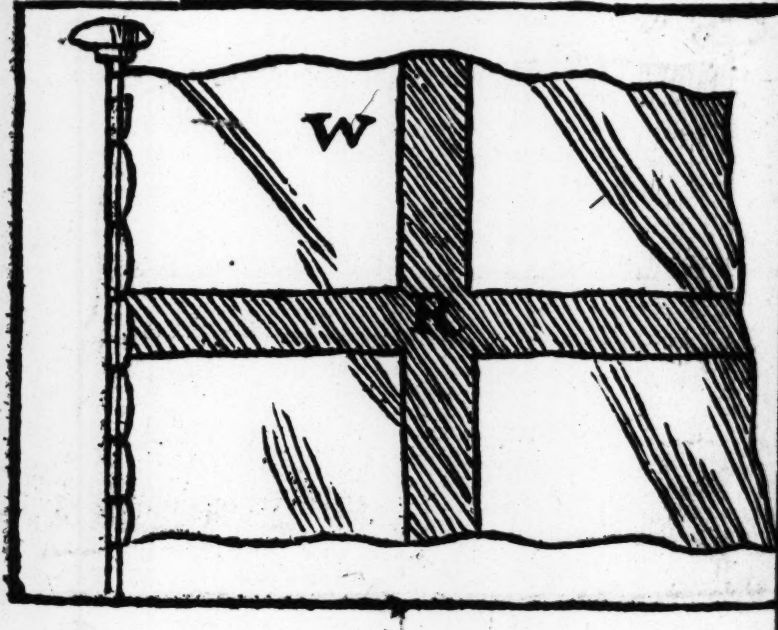
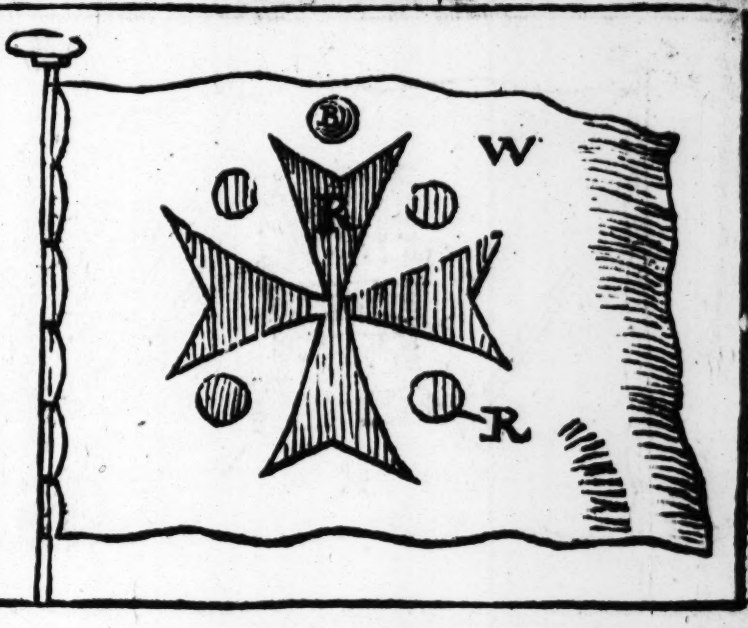
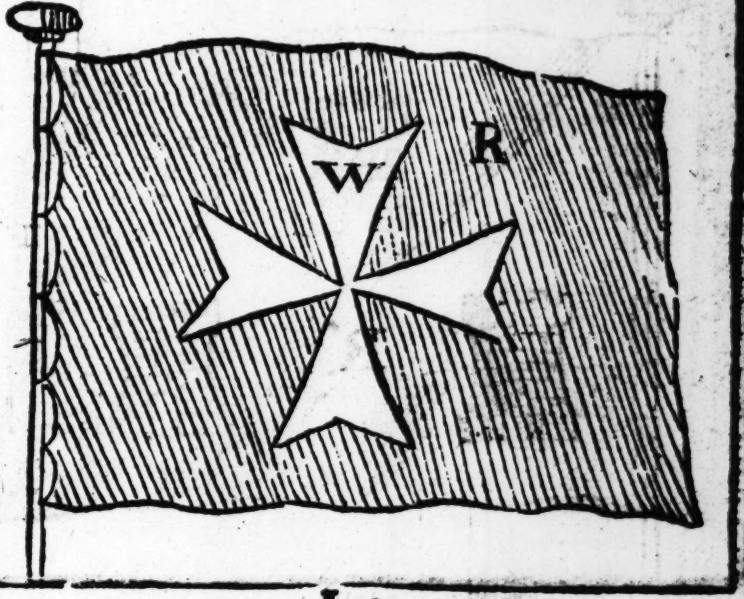
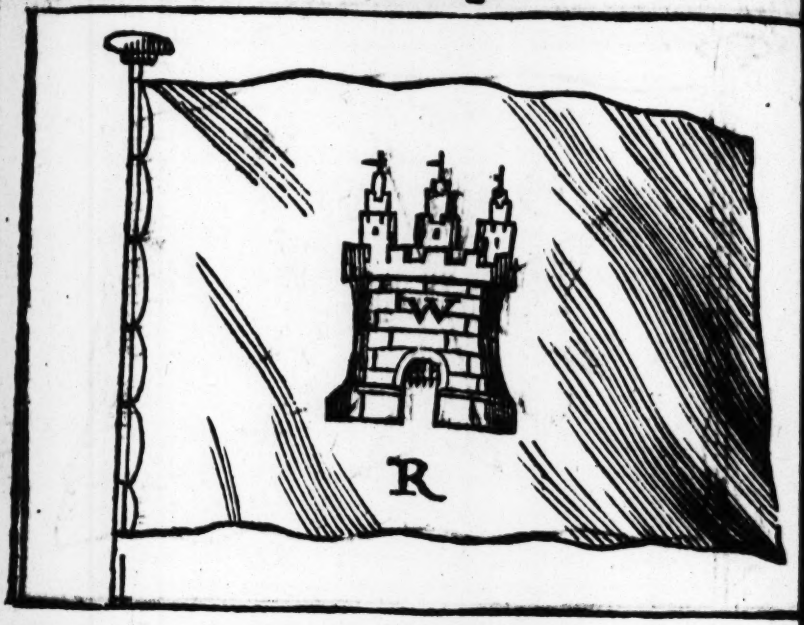
52 Genoa and Corſica.



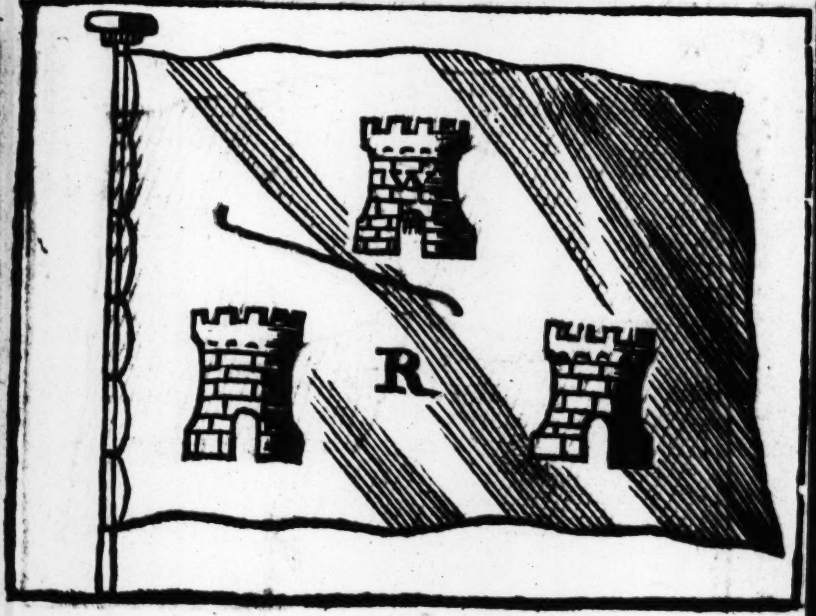


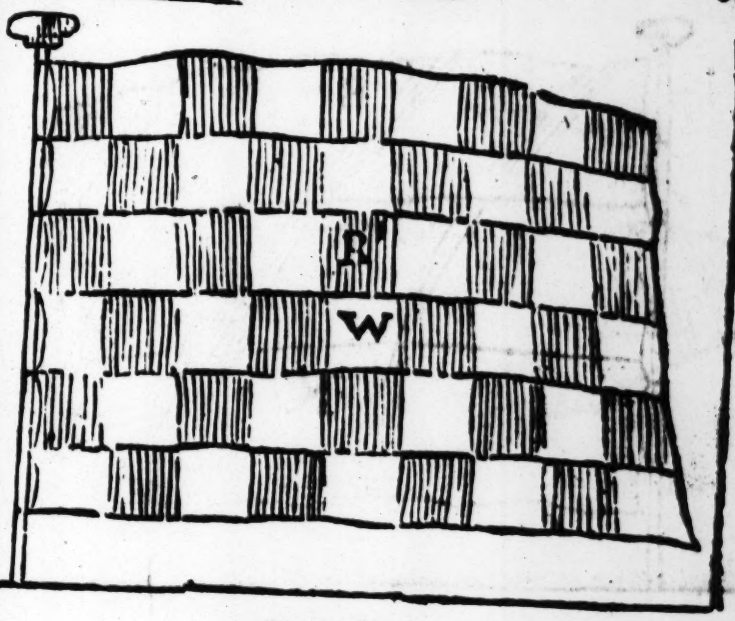
Malta Enſign. 54



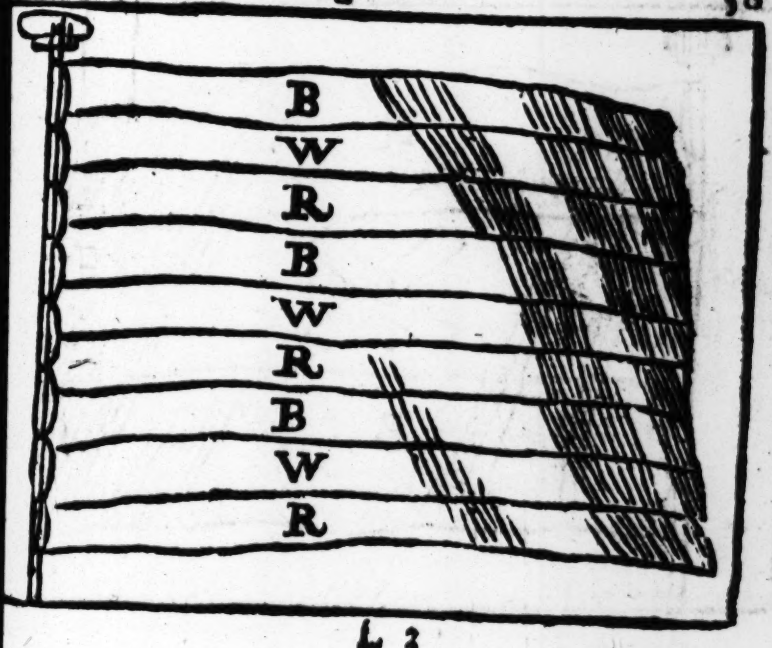


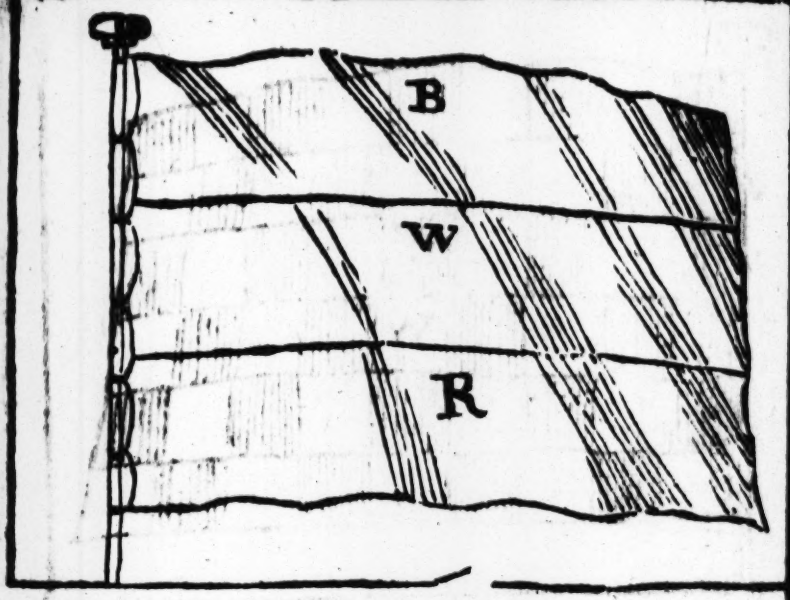
34 *Hamburgh* Merchant.



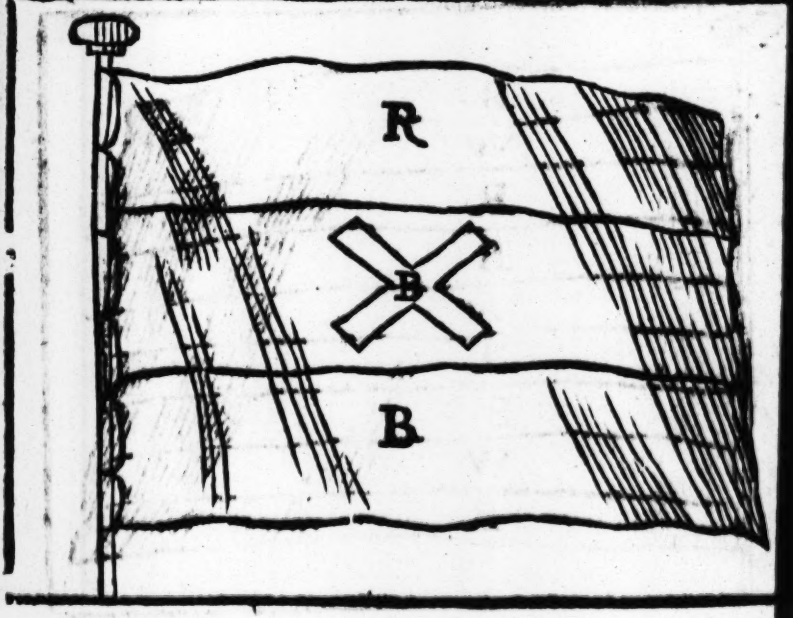


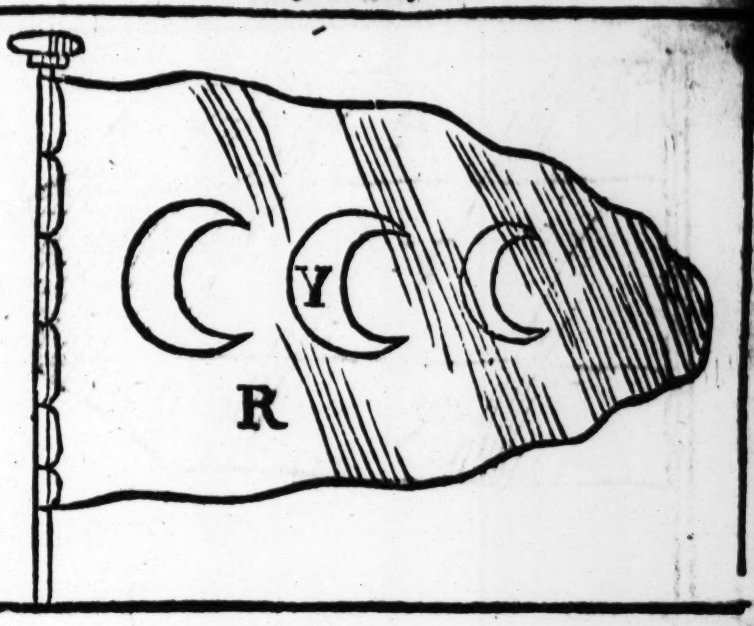
Heiligeland. 58

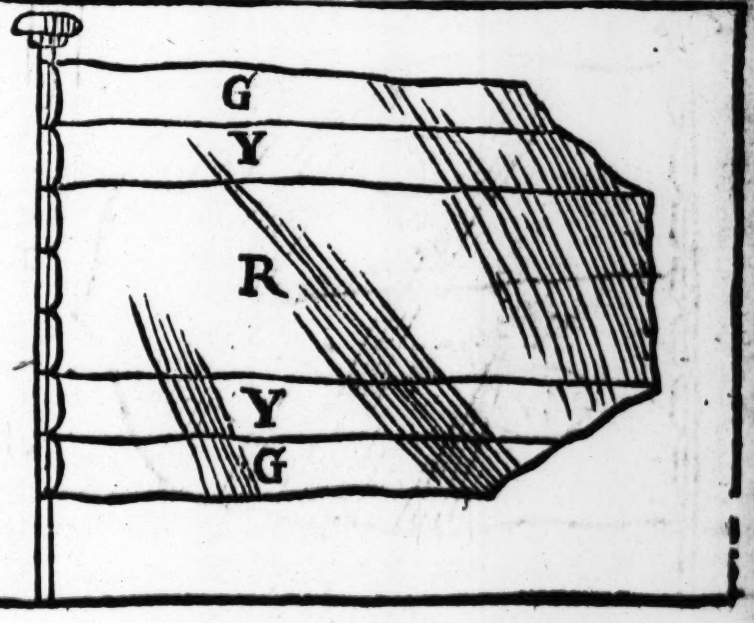




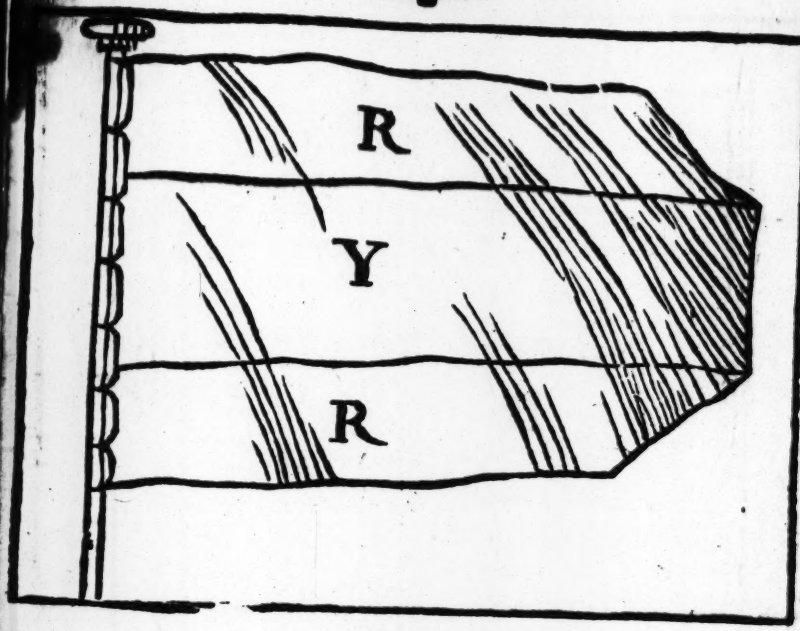
60. Czar of *Muſcovy*.



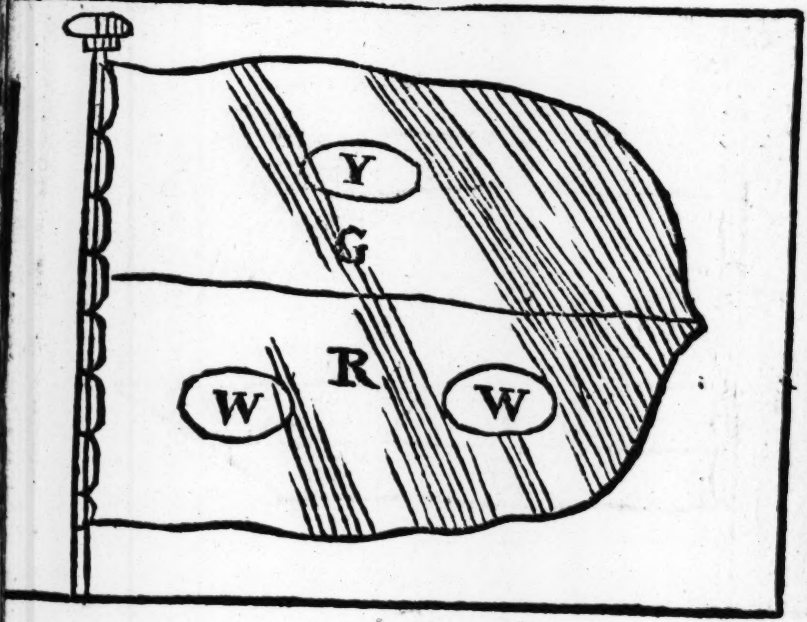

Y
R


G
Y
R
Y
G

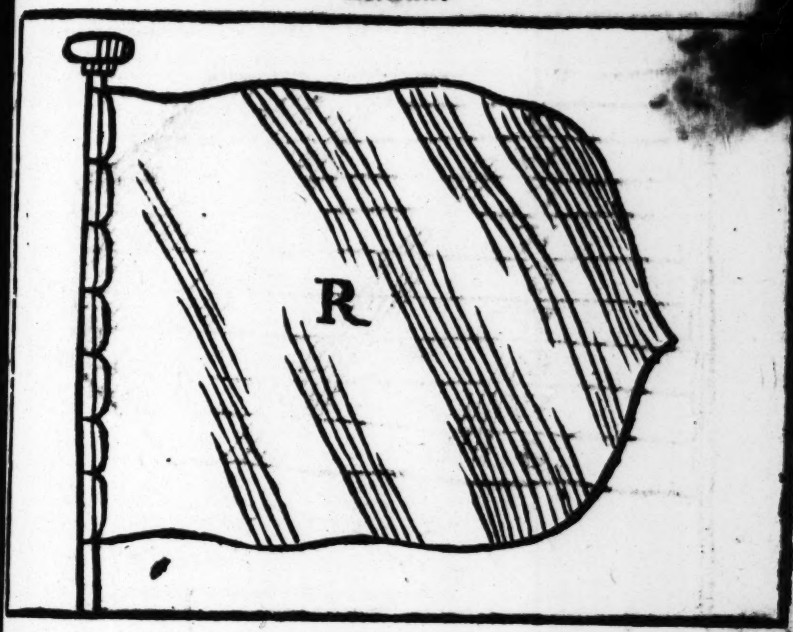
Algier.



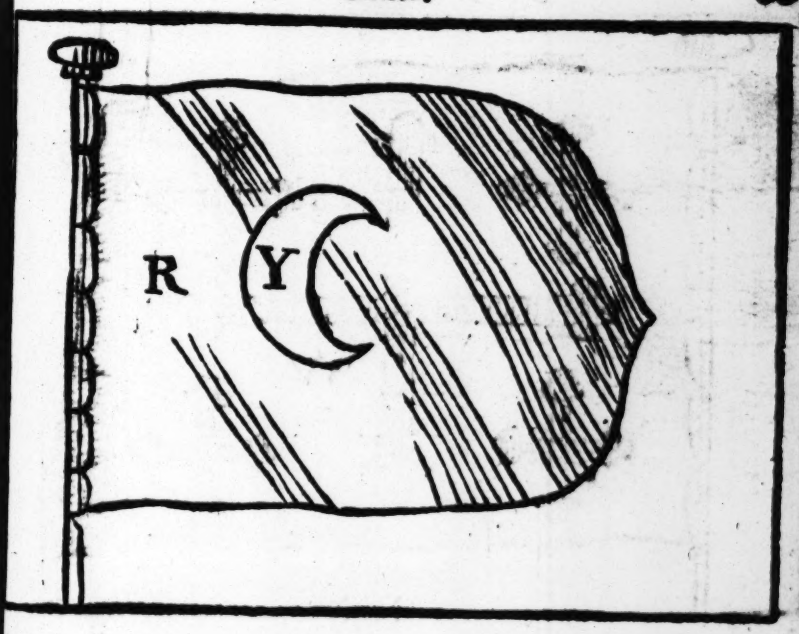
64 Salley.

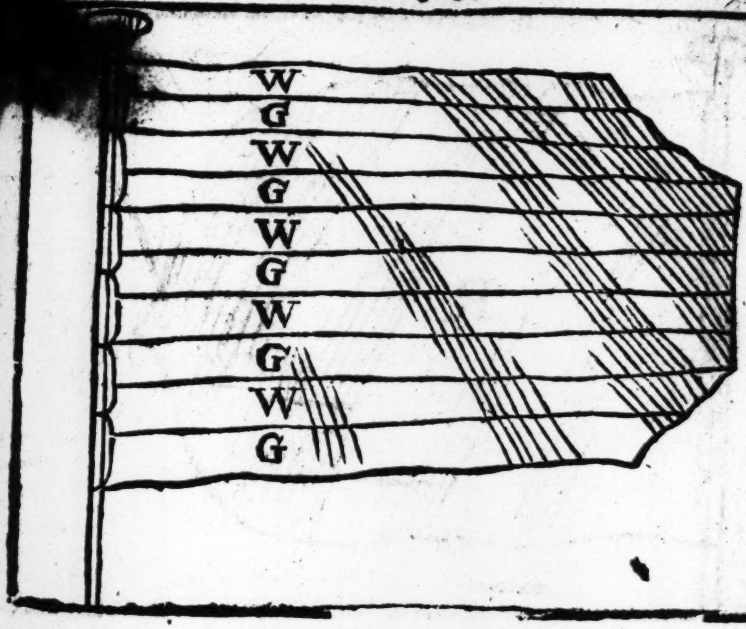


Tirüan.

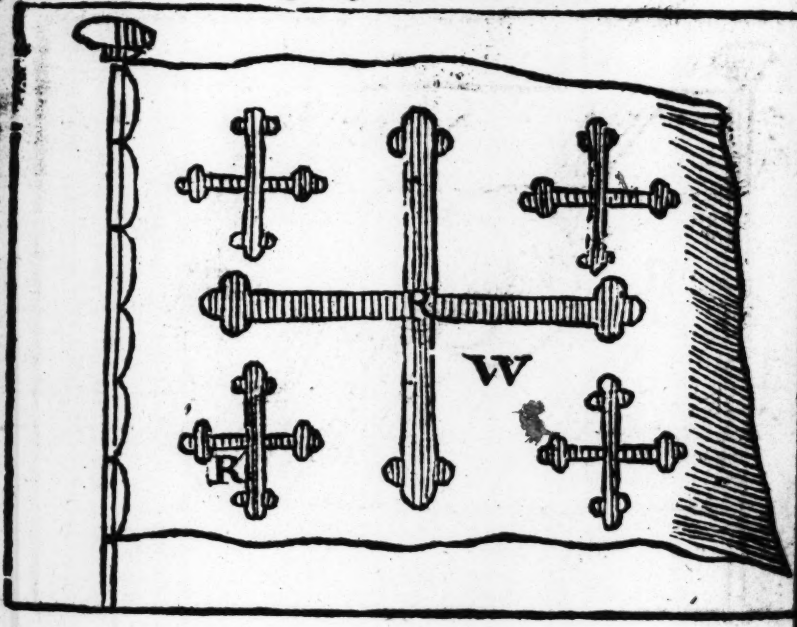


Tunis. 66

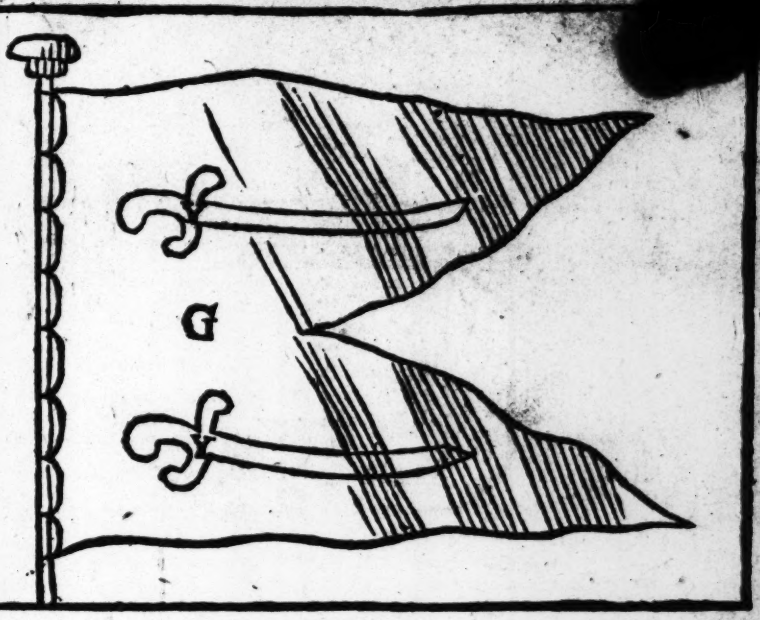




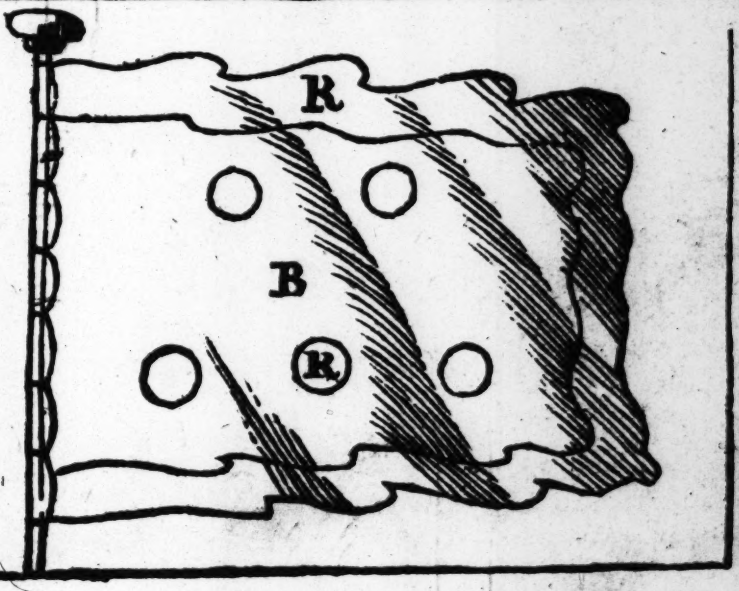
68 *Jerusalem* Colours.



Great Mogul.



China. 76



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